New-York Daily Times.

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KANSAS.

[illegible]

A few days since we published a telegraphic dispatch, [illegible] the reliability of anything [illegible] and the absence of all further information upon the subject [illegible] civil war in Kansas [illegible]

[illegible]

A messenger has just arrived in this city from [illegible] bringing the intelligence that a battle took place last night about 12 o'clock, between Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men—the Abolitionists making the attack. One Pro-Slavery man, named Cook, [illegible], and several Pro-Slavery men have been wounded. Several Abolitionists have [illegible] and wounded in the attack.

[illegible]

[illegible] the length and breadth of the land, and leave not an Abolitionist in the Territory to relate their treacherous and contaminating deeds—strike your piercing rifle-balls and your glittering steel to their black and poisonous hearts. Let the war cry never cease in Kansas again until our Territory is wrested of the last vestige of abolitionism.

Gov. Shannon Denounced.

In connection with Kansas affairs, we also give the following extra from the St. Joseph Gazette, a violent Pro-Slavery journal, which is being extensively circulated throughout Missouri. It will be found to contain a bitter attack upon Gov. Shannon, of Lawrence Treaty notoriety:

Hurt Ridge, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

To the Editors of the St. Joseph Gazette:

Gentlemen: I have just seen the "treaty" signed by William Shannon, C. Robinson, and J. H. Lane [illegible] who, in the late [illegible] in Kansas, volunteered at the call of Gov. Shannon to assist in sustaining the laws, I deem it my duty to submit a few observations.

I only propose to look at the conduct of William Shannon in connection with this "treaty."

This "treaty," without reference to the position of the parties, upon its face, is puerile. But when we consider that Shannon is Governor of Kansas Territory, and that the other gentlemen who signed it are private citizens, it becomes on the part of Gov. Shannon contemptible. Independent nations may enter into treaties with each other. But who [illegible] ever heard of a Governor making a treaty with the citizens within his jurisdiction touching their obedience to the laws? Or is it not the duty, and is not the Governor bound by his oath of office to see that the laws are executed as the legislative power has made them? And is it not the duty of the citizens to yield obedience to the laws as their Representatives make them?

[illegible]

[illegible] have never seen the laws of said Territory, but criminal laws usually permit any judicial officer, from a justice of the peace up, to issue writs for the apprehension of offenders; and upon the arrest of such offenders they are to be examined before the Officer issuing the writ, or some other judicial Officer, including a Justice of the Peace nearest the place of the commission of the offence. This "treaty" also contains the further condition that the accused shall be admitted to bail. But by criminal laws generally, offenders charged with capital offences are not admitted to bail. Unless the criminal laws of Kansas are very unusual in their character, we have the infamous picture of a Governor agreeing with the citizens within his jurisdiction, that in certain cases they may violate the laws! What then becomes of Governor Shannon's contemptible proceeding ever since he came to the Territory, and especially at Wahkarusi, that the laws should be executed at all hazards! But the main point here, and to which I wish most to direct attention is, that Gov. Shannon stated to the Captains of the troops at Franklin, and he also stated at other times and to various persons, in substance, that the people of Lawrence had agreed to obey the laws of the Legislature, unless declared invalid by the Supreme Court, which question they reserved the right to try in due course of law, and he stated no other condition. No Pro-Slavery man objected to an appeal to the Courts.

The Pro-Slavery men came out, because the Governor in his proclamation told them the Abolitionists disregarded the Courts, and appealed to force—they came out to enforce the authority of the Courts. Gov. Shannon told them they had accomplished the purpose for which they had been called out—that the people of Lawrence had agreed to abide the authority of the Courts. The army went home believing such to have been the fact. But when the secret "Treaty" comes out, it appears that instead of agreeing to submit to the laws of the Territory, subject to an appeal to the Courts, as Gov. Shannon repeatedly stated, conditions were [illegible] violation of the law, and in making these false representations, Gov. Shannon [illegible]

The first evening after Gen. Shannon returned from Lawrence to head-quarters at Wahkarusi, he stated that the people of Lawrence had agreed to give up their arms. The people of Lawrence know whether this was true or false. I do not. But since I have seen the secret "treaty," it looks very much to me like a falsehood.

Gov. Shannon represented himself as the *friend* of the Pro-Slavery men, and that he relied upon them as his *friends*. That for the time the Pro-Slavery men did believe him to be their friend, and did have confidence in him, I cannot doubt. For myself, my confidence in him was greatly weakened before I left the seat of war. Such was the fact with others, while others again still retained confidence. Since I have seen the secret "treaty," his double dealing, his gross falsehoods are fully apparent to my mind.

It is difficult to bring the mind to contemplate a picture so abhorrent. A man placed by a great nation at the head of a great country, and who ought to be the soul of truth, of justice, of equity and of courage, raises a storm, and then to quell it, Judas like, professes his special friendship, first for one party, and then, I conjecture, for the other. But, however this may be, he descends to the despicable position of a common liar, both to the one party and the other.

S. J. LEONARD.

[illegible] Troubles.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Westport, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Things begin to look better in the Territory, in some respects. Last Friday, Sheriff Jones was sent for by one of the Free-Soilers of Lawrence, to serve a writ on some of the citizens of the place for robbing his store. I have just seen a letter from the Sheriff saying that he had arrested some six or eight of the citizens on a charge of stealing—had no difficulty except with *one fellow*, who drew his pistol an[d] swore he would not be taken. Jones then drew his, and walked up to him and made the arrest. The fellow caved. He searched several houses in Lawrence, and found a good many of the [illegible]

Sheriff Jones has also arrested [illegible] of the party who rescued the prisoner [illegible] him, who gave security for their appearance at the next term of the Court.

I hope by to-morrow to hear from [illegible] and will then inform you who are elected. To-day the sun shines beautifully and warm for the first time in a month. All we want is Eastern mails and plenty of Republicans, for we have had nothing east of Independence for several days.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Approaching Termination of the Struggle for the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 27.

There seems to be a general consciousness to-day that the Nebraska men cannot hold out longer against the organization of the House, and the proceedings of to-morrow are looked forward to with much interest.

It is understood again that the plurality resolution will be sustained to-morrow by Democrats enough to carry it. S.

Non-Effect of the Kansas Message—Outrage upon Gov. Reeder—The Records in the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

The President's Kansas Message has fallen, still-born, upon Congress. No one pretends to deem it matter of much political importance, and every man who chooses to speak freely on the subject admits that there could have been no good motive or reason for sending it in at the present time. It was not necessary to the preservation of public order in Kansas, for the troubles there are not half so menacing now as they were months ago, when the President did not deem it necessary to take any steps whatever. Nor was it necessary in order to the obtainment of money to provide against any contingency which may arise,—for the President is not without the means at his disposal to repress domestic insurrection.

THE MOTIVES WHICH PROMPTED IT.

Several considerations of a discreditable nature are suggested as the impelling motive of the message in the absence of any good one. The first of these was the expectation that the executive proclamation of civil war would frighten the Anti-Nebraska men into breaking up their line of stern opposition to the Administration in the organization of the House. That ruse has signally failed, and is more likely to induce professed Administration men to yield the plurality resolution, by which alone the House can ever be organized, than it is to draw a single vote from Mr. Banks. Another consideration suggested by a friend of the President, who was quite indignant at the charge that the message was designed to frighten the House into an organization, is, that its real purpose was to affect the New-Hampshire election, by getting out a little set-off against the Pro-slavery doctrine of the annual message.

BORDER RUFFIANS AND EMIGRANT ASSOCIATIONS.

True, the "set-off" don't amount to much, for the Kansas message itself is offensively Pro-Slavery; but though it shows that the President does condemn the conduct of the "border ruffians," although he makes it all right again with them by justifying their acts as a counterpoise to the operations of the Emigrant Aid Associations! And this is one of the most sophistical points of the entire message. Mark it! Citizens of New-England, desirous that Kansas should be peopled by men devoted to freedom, thought fit to aid free men, imbued with free principles, to travel the many hundreds of miles intervening between Kansas and the Eastern States, and to settle permanently in the new Territory, intending and expecting to make themselves homes there, and to mould the institutions under which they proposed to live and die. These Eastern emigrants went peacefully, molesting nobody, and asking nothing but "non-intervention" at the hands of those who looked upon their quietly

THE ASSOCIATIONS WERE RIGHT AND JUST.

earnest movements with jealous surprise. And yet the President boldly assumes that this was all wrong—that the Free States were not justified in taking steps to overcome, in behalf of their own adventurous citizens, the natural advantages of position enjoyed by the Slave States bordering Kansas! And this peaceful immigration of *bona fide* settlers is deemed by the President to excuse, if not justify, irruptions of armed ruffians from Missouri, who purpose no residence in Kansas, but whose proximity thereto enables them to enter the Territory in the morning, to deposit their illegal votes, or murder in cold blood settlers who dare proclaim the rights of freemen, and to return again to their homes in Missouri ere nightfall, unless the daytime shall have hatched some brutal scheme of violence and wrong to be perpetrated at the fitting hour of midnight. The people of New-Hampshire will not be swindled into the support of Franklin Pierce and his Slaveocracy by any such specious pretence as this.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON GOV. REEDER.

One evident purpose of the Message indicates another probable reason for its transmission to Congress. No man can fail to see that its most pungent ingredient is a malicious and cowardly assault upon Governor Reeder—malicious and cowardly because he who makes it deliberately takes the victim of his malice at great disadvantage, inserting his charges against him in an official document, which is certain to be scattered all over the land, and to infuse its poison in the public mind long before Governor Reeder can obtain the opportunity—which the President knows he seeks—to defend himself on the floor of the House. There was no shadow of public necessity for this course, and every gentleman who looks at the facts must feel that to gratify purely private motives, or to accomplish basely partisan purposes, the President of the United States has stooped to the perpetration of just such an outrage as would procure for a chimney sweep the jeers and hisses of every passer by. If he hopes, by thus prejudicing the case, to suit Gov. Reeder off, altogether, from his opportunity to be heard at the bar of the House, let me remind him that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." The House of Representatives will not degrade itself so much as to emulate so ungenerous and so undignified an example.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

One point more,—the President professes holy horror of some land speculations, in which he charges Governor Reeder and Judges Elmore and Johnson to have been engaged, and for participation in which an honorable and valuable officer of the army has been cashiered, and the three gentlemen above named are said to have been removed. Now, if the land speculations really constituted the crime for which these gentlemen were punished, how is it that Mr. Isaacs, the District-Attorney of Kansas, escaped the guillotine? He was just as deeply involved in the land purchases as was Governor Reeder. There is no shadow of difference that I can learn in their respective cases. Attorney-General Cushing addressed Mr. Isaacs a letter on the subject, and a bold, and perhaps impudent reply was returned. Mr. Isaacs expected to be removed for his letter, if not for his speculations, and became a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery Administration candidate.

WHAT WAS THE PRICE?

But pending the canvass he suddenly withdrew, left the field to Whitfield, and has ever since retained his office of District-Attorney. Will somebody enlighten us as to the bargains by means of which these results were brought about? Pending an explanation it is but natural to suppose the Isaacs was pardoned by the President, and retained in office in consideration of his consent to withdraw from the canvass, and permit the election of the Pro-Slavery delegate to Congress. And this sort of interference by the Executive, I suppose, is what the President calls "non-intervention!"—the taking little term by which he hoped to lull the friends of freedom into a false security, while his Southern President-makers may bind them hand and foot for all time. Possibly Mr. Isaacs turned "States evidence," and was saved for that reason. Will somebody enlighten us? It is not usual in the practice of States to employ the man who turns "States evidence" in the responsible duty of trying other criminals.

RECORD-MAKING IN THE HOUSE.

To-day the House has been engaged in voting on "platform" resolutions and "making records," a business profitable perhaps as voting for Speaker in the present condition of affairs. The first resolution voted upon was the following:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress, repealing the restriction against Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction in terms or in substance.

This resolution declares the importance of electing a Speaker who is in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and makes that an indispensable element in the pending issue. Messrs. Solomon G. Haven, Thomas R. Whitney, Wm. W. Vale, John Wheeler and Millward, of Pennsylvania, voted against it, and it was lost by one majority. These facts prove that the men I have named have gone over, body and soul, on the Nebraska question, to the Alabama masters; and also that there is no solid Anti-Nebraska majority in the House. More care is evidently necessary, in Northern Nominating Conventions, to keep out the dough-faces. Look to it in the future.

The second resolution was as follows;

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union, which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Haven, Whitney, Vale, Wheeler and Millward voted in favor of this declaration of the propriety of restoring the Missouri Compromise, and so have managed to "trim" the record, with "a leg each side of the fence." In other words, they have managed to assure the Nebrascals that they are a very harmless quintette,—and that their Anti-Nebraskaism don't mean anything at all; for, while they profess by their vote on the second resolution to believe in the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by the other they declare that they will not take the first step towards the repeal, by voting to elect an Anti-Nebraska Speaker. This is a sharp rail to straddle upon, but the gentlemen named are hardened to it by steady and persevering practice.

The same gentlemen voted against the bolting resolution.

Resolved, That a useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and, to some extent, injurious to every section of our country, and therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, *fully and completely*, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the past, the present and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

Fuller of Penn. then moved a resolution, declaring against the agitation of the question of Slavery, which passed by one majority.

"See saw!" "See saw!"

Mr. Meacham promptly followed this demonstration, by the following clear and unmistakable resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30', was an example of useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, both in and out of Congress, which was unwise and unjust to a portion of the American people.

Mr. Stephens wanted to move as a substitute an address to the country congratulatory of the success of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as evinced by the votes of the House to-day, but was cut off by the previous question. Mr. Meacham's resolution was then carried by a vote of 108 to 93, after which Mr. Stephens didn't want to renew his proposition. So we go. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. Dunn, Republican, of Ind., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted sentiment of a large majority of the people of the United States against the act of the last Congress, repealing the restriction against Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, imposed by the compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen Speaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize with that sentiment, or who will hesitate to exert himself earnestly for the restoration of that restriction in terms or in substance—

Resolved, That said restriction ought to be restored, as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are essential to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That as useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and to some extent injurious to every section of our country, it therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, fully and completely, to that extent and for that purpose, it is our solemn duty to the past, the present and the future, steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

The first resolution was rejected by one majority. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Ballinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parsons, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth.—Total, 102.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broome, Burnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Cox, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas M. Harris, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Millward, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Paine, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Readé, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, A. Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, John B. Wright, and Zollicoffer.—Total, 103.

The second resolution was adopted by one majority. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Ballinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Haven, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Washburne of Me., Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Wheeler, and Woodworth.—Total, 101.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broome, Burnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Cullen, Davis, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas M. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, A. Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, John B. Wright, Zollicoffer.—Total—[illegible].

The third resolution was rejected by three majority. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Ballinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, V. B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—Total, 100.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Hendley S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broome, Burnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas M. Harris, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Knight, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Millward, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, A. Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Samuel A. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. R. Smith, Sneed, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, John B. Wright, Zollicoffer—Total 103.

Mr. Fuller, of Penn., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any agitation of the question of Slavery, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of our the American people, injurious to every section of our country, and, therefore, should not be countenanced.

The resolution was agreed to by Yeas, 101; Nays, 100.

The following is the vote on Mr. Fuller's resolution:

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Broom, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb of Ga., W. R. W. Cobb of Ala., Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Jr., Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Pa., Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Haven of N. Y., Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kelly of N. Y., Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Lester, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall of Ky., S. S. Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller, Millson, Millward, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Jr., Barbour, Henry Bennett of N. Y., Benson of Me., Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Corning, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of New-York, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spencer, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Washburne of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Woodsworth.

Mr. Letcher said they had had abstractions enough to satisfy a Virginian, even, and, therefore, he moved the House adjourn.

The motion was negatived—yeas, 88; nays, 95.

Mr. Meacham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, prohibiting Slavery north of latitude 36° 30', was an example of useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, unwise and unjust to the American people.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 108; nays, 93; as follows:

The following is the vote on Mr. Meacham's resolution:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Jr., Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark, Jr., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Etheridge, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore of Ohio, Morgan of N. Y., Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Washburne, Jr. of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Jr., Wheeler, Whitney, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwallader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox of Ky., Davidson of La., Davis of Md., Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis Jr., Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Fuller of Pa., Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert of Cal., Hoffman, Houston of Ala., Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller, Millson, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

Adjourned.

Payment of Members of Congress—A Union of Democrats and Americans proposed, &c.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 27.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that during the present unorganized condition of the House of Representatives, no money can be drawn from the United States Treasury for the payment of members of that branch of Congress. In this condition of affairs, A. J. Glassbrenner, Esq., the Sergeant-at-arms of the last House, and who is still acting in that capacity, having been applied to by members of Congress for money to meet their pressing necessities, procured funds from some of the Pennsylvania Banks on his own responsibility, and paid it out to members, taking therefor their receipts. The bankers of Washington, individually, have not loaned to Mr. Glassbrenner one dollar, but the banks have, liberally.

This course of the Sergeant-at-Arms has had the effect of depriving some of the brokers on the Avenue of many a good, fat shave, and causes much complaint among them.

There is now due to members on account of per diem and mileage about $290,000, of which it is said Mr. Glassbrenner has paid to them about $60,000.

The *Union* proposes a union of Democrats and Americans on the following principles: That the Democrats return Mr. Orr as the candidate on their platform, and that the Americans also nominate him, at the same time reaffirming their own platform—it being understood that neither make any concession of principle while voting for the one candidate.

Navigation is completely closed here. The ice extends far down the Bay, and in some places it is frozen, so that horses and sleighs have crossed over it.

The Trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The trial of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton progresses slowly, and will probably occupy two or three days of next week. Josiah Porter, who was also severely beaten by the defendants in this case for alleged intimacy with their wives, was on the stand nearly four hours. His testimony was not important, being confined by the ruling of the Court to his general intimacy with Sumner, and the identification of a letter alleged to have been written by Sumner to Mrs. Dalton. The letter itself was not put in as evidence.

Sad Accident on the Delaware River.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

This afternoon as a large company were upon the Delaware River, opposite the upper part of the city, the ice gave way, carrying down a sleigh containing a gentleman and four ladies. One of the ladies, a widow by the name of Albright, was drowned. The others were rescued.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Albright, who was drowned yesterday, in consequence of the ice in the Delaware giving way, was the widow of Col. Peter Albright. Her only daughter, twenty-three years of age, was also drowned. The body of the latter has not yet been recovered.

Weather Reports.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 27—8:45 P. M.

Two inches of snow fell here this morning. For the remainder of the day it rained hard. It is now freezing.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 27—8:45 P. M.

Snow to the depth of an inch has fallen here. It has stopped falling and there are now indications of rain.

Boston, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The weather has greatly moderated to-day. It is cloudy this evening with indications of rain.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Cape Cod *Telegraph* reports that the schooner *Arcturus*, of Saco, Me., went ashore yesterday on Great Harbor bar. The crew were all saved, though badly frost bitten.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris, in place of Don Piatt, resigned.

Edward G. W. Butler, Jr., of Louisiana, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Berlin, in place of O. Jennings Wise, transferred to Paris.

John N. Gabrions, of Delaware, to be Consul of the United States at the port of Matanzas, island of Cuba, in place of Edward Worrell, removed.

Robert H. Sheer, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at the port of Spezzia, in Sardinia.

Jonathan S. Jenkins of California, to be Consul of the United States at Apia, Navigators' islands.

George V. Brown of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Tangier, Morocco, in place of Samuel P. Collins, deceased.

Personal Description of Faustin the First.

An American clergyman, who spent a winter in Hayti in the year 1853, gives the following description of the black Emperor, Faustin the First.

"The present Emperor of Hayti, Faustin Soulouque, or, as he is officially known, "His Majesty, Faustin the First," had, previously to his election as President, been unknown to fame save as a military chieftain. His first connection with the army was in the capacity of a servant to a distinguished General. He has ever been regarded, by those who have known him, as a man of moderate abilities and acquirements, but of undoubted bravery.

My first view of him was as he was riding through the city of Port au Prince, as his custom is on every Sunday morning. His color is the dingiest coal black; he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. He rode a fine gray horse, imported from the United States, and was accompanied by a hundred or more of his lifeguards, on horseback, preceded by cavalry music, and passed through the principal streets of the city, uncovering his head and dispensing his bows and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past them. He was dressed, as he has always been when I have seen him, far more richly than I have ever seen any of our military officers dressed. He wore the common crescent-shaped military cap, with rich plumes and heavy golden trimmings. His coat was blue broadcloth, with standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and the back, the edges of the skirt, &c., were overlaid with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck; but all that did appear showed nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He was not, however, in full dress, as he had on common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is little above fifty, his form erect, near six feet in height, and well proportioned. His horsemanship is of the most accomplished character. This attracts the attention of all foreigners, and their universal remark is that in this respect he is rarely equaled. He usually rides to the Bureau of the Port, the Custom-house, and through several of the principal streets of the city, attended by a few of his guards, twice during the week. As I had seen him thus riding rapidly through the city, I was perplexed to reconcile his face, which seemed amiable and benignant, with what I knew of his character; but subsequently, as I stood near him, when he dismounted at church, and then sat within a few feet of him during a long service, I have been relieved of this difficulty, for I could see in his face when in repose an index of his stern and merciless heart. Those familiar with the circumstances of his election as President of the Republic (the present Emperor of France, be it remembered, has most closely followed the black Emperor in the method he has taken to reach his present position) will remember that the honor came upon him most unexpectedly. Parties were so nearly balanced that neither of them was able to succeed, and after several unavailing ballots he was taken up as an available military candidate, and moreover as one that the leaders thought could easily be managed. But they soon found out their mistake. The very men who had procured his election were the first to suffer. In a very short time he dismissed them from the ministry and chose a cabinet to his own liking, and from that day onward he has sacrificed whoever has dared to oppose him, or been suspected of plotting his overthrow, with apparently as little feeling as he would have taken the life of a centipede. It is a very difficult matter to judge of the future in regard to the Haitian Government and people, but to all appearances he bids fair to be their ruler for many years to come. At least if he be not it will not be because he would hesitate to sacrifice hetacombs of opposing subjects to secure this end."

Protestant Hospital in New-Orleans.—The Will of an Old Bachelor.—The New-Orleans *Delta*, announcing the death of Mr. John D. Fink, a wealthy old bachelor of that city, says:

"The value of his succession, we are informed, may be safely estimated at $500,000; of this immense amount he has left about $60,000 to his friends and relatives. He concludes by devoting the remainder of his large fortune to the purpose of erecting an asylum for destitute Protestant widows, to be called the 'Fink Asylum,' and authorizes Mr. Burlendeck to appoint three trustees to carry the latter portion of the will into effect. Finally, he wills that his body shall be interred in the Protestant Cemetery on Girod-street, and a marble monument erected over it, fenced in with an iron railing—the whole cost of which is not to exceed $2,000."

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature has under consideration a series of resolutions calling upon the Congressmen from that State to press for an appropriation to complete the defences of the Delaware River. The preamble says:

"In the present unsettled state of the world, the people of Pennsylvania cannot but regard with real anxiety the exposed position of Philadelphia, their principal city and commercial emporium; they, consequently, feel the deepest solicitude about every step to be taken for its protection, and watch with the liveliest interest the progress of the works intended for the defence of the Delaware River."

State University of Wisconsin.—Professors E. S. Carr and Daniel Read, of the State University of Wisconsin, have been duly inaugurated. From the report of the Board of Regents, read on the occasion, we learn that the number of students during the past year is ninety-three. Of these, forty-three reside in Madison, and fifty in other parts of the State, or in other States. Many of those from Madison belonged to families who have been attracted thither by the educational facilities afforded by the University. The report recommends a separate Preparatory Department, and the establishment of Medical and Law Departments. The whole value of the property and lands belonging to the institution, six years ago, was $150,000. This has increased, under the judicious management of the fund, until, in addition to the University buildings and grounds, valued at $250,000, it is now estimated at $550,000.

An Interesting Church Suit.—The Richmond *Whig*, of Tuesday, states that a case of great interest is now being argued before the Court of Appeals in that city. The parties to the controversy are the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, and while this particular case only involves a title to church property in one locality, (the County of Fauquier,) its decision will have an influence upon other suits growing out of the division in the Church. Judges Allen, Lee, Moncure, Daniel and Samuels are present, and some of the most eminent legal talent in the State is employed in the argument.

THE WEATHER AND THE ICE.

[illegible] by 10 o'clock at night. Then the [illegible] to a fine rain, and by [illegible] the prospect was fair for a very dirty, sloppy, slippery and wet Monday.

Wreck of a Staten Island Ferry-Boat—Escape of the Passengers on the Ice.

The Staten Island ferry-boat *Columbia* was wrecked in the Harbor on Saturday. She was making the 11 o'clock trip from Staten Island to this City at the time of the occurrence, and when between Governor's Island and the Battery [illegible] a leak, or had a hole stove in her [illegible] and soon after sunk. There were [illegible] passengers on board, but they all escaped from the side of the vessel to the ice, whence they were taken to the landing by the Whitehall boatmen.

The news of the disaster spread rapidly through the City, and until the facts of the case were ascertained much excitement prevailed, as it was feared, and at first reported, that some lives were lost.

The passengers, including several ladies, were compelled to remain shivering on the ice for some time, as the Ferry Company did not send [illegible] assistance. The boatmen who rowed them ashore charged 25 cents per head for their services.

The passengers expressed much indignation at the indifference of the Company, and its recklessness in placing on the route at this season such an old and unseaworthy hulk as the *Columbia*. The escape of the passengers is remarkable. As it was, the only living thing that went down with the boat was a lame old horse. The poor beast met her fate [illegible] horse, without a neigh or a kick.

A number of tug boats [illegible] about the wreck during Saturday afternoon, ready to render any aid in their power. The loss of the Company is estimated at about $8,000.

Other Effects of the Ice.

The steamship *Hudson*, Capt. Morrisey, returned to quarantine yesterday, [illegible] after a cruise of thirty miles outside, and reports seeing but two fore-and-aft schooners, inward bound. Capt. M. also reports the lower Bay filled [illegible] to the Bar.

The steamboat *Transport*, of the Camden and Amboy Line, went ashore yesterday on the west bank, where she still lies with a signal of distress flying. The steamtug [illegible], Capt. [illegible], has gone to her assistance.

The pilot boat [illegible] returned to this Port yesterday, after a cruise of fifty miles to sea, and reports having seen no inward bound vessels. She had two of her men badly frozen while taking the bonnet off the jib. The N. was completely covered with ice.

The steamtug *Alex. Mason*, Capt. Fountain, came up to the City yesterday from below, and reports seeing the brig *Sarah*, of Bucksport, from Pensacola, ashore on the mud flats near Yellow Hook.

Steamer *Champion*, which left her place of landing [illegible] slip on Saturday morning last, in company with the steamer *Traveler*, both for New-Haven, after an ineffectual attempt to break her way through the ice above Riker's Island, put back and arrived here at 8 P. M. of the same day. The *Traveler*, while working in the ice, lost the control of her rudder, and taking a turn [illegible] so far diverted from her course that it was found necessary to run her in to Chauncey's Wharf, two miles above Riker's Island. The *Champion* brought back her passengers and part of her freight. She was expected to return some time in the course of the next day, (Sunday.) She came in with the loss of five arms of her wheels.

It is believed that no greater impediments to navigation in the harbor and through the East River were known for several years past than have been presented by ice [illegible] during the present Winter season; and this it is not so much on account of the severity [illegible] durability of the cold, as the changes of temperature which have occurred, causing the ice [illegible] formed in the fresh water of the Hudson, and in the bays and other shoal parts of the East River to break loose and drift in the channels [illegible]. In such cases, before passing out through the Narrows, these broken masses are pressed together and collected together by adverse winds, when a night of severe cold is sufficient to form, for the time, in the narrow reaches of the river an impassable barrier [illegible] struction. Ice thus formed is [illegible] for a vessel of any description to pass through [illegible] thickness. But instead of breaking it [illegible] course, she will more readily follow the [illegible] tween the old pieces, which is made by [illegible] have been known but recently [illegible] steamers have run ashore in this way, in the vicinity of Throg's Point and Riker's Island. It is thought there would be no difficulty in keeping up the navigation in this direction with boats suitably prepared for it, after the fashion of the old steamboats *Utica* and *Columbia*, vessels of ordinary size and power, that were kept running on the North River in the Winter seasons, previously to the completion of the New-York and Albany Railroads. These boats had attached to them what is termed a false bow, sheathed with iron, to resist the cutting and abrasion of the ice, and formed with a gradual "sheer," so as to enable them to run up on the ice and break it with their own weight. In this way the ice is broken for a considerable distance ahead and on either side. The boats would ride it down for several times in succession without losing their headway, when working through ice ten and twelve inches in thickness, and it was only the thickest and heaviest specimens that would cause them to "*back and fill*," in order to break it down.

On Saturday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, one of the Fulton Ferry-boats from being improperly governed, or from becoming unmanageable in the ice, came afoul of the pilot-boat *William J. Romer*, as she lay moored in Slack Basin, at the foot of Beekman-street, which damaged the W. J. R., carrying away starboard main rigging and chain plates, with starboard bulwarks and three side timbers.

The Great Snow Storm—Circular from the Patent Office.

United States Patent Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1856.

Dear Sir: From accounts in the newspapers it would appear that an unprecedented storm of snow, sleet, or rain occurred over most of the [illegible] country lying east of the Mississippi, and perhaps beyond, from the 4th to the 6th of the present month. In order to determine the limits, times of commencement and ending, direction, amount, and nature of the precipitation of said storm, will you please to answer the following questions as early as convenient, and return the same to this office by mail? Yours, very respectfully,

C. MASON, Commissioner.

Face of the sky the day previous to the commencement of the storm—whether fair, partially or wholly cloudy?

Direction and force of the wind the days preceding and during the storm.

Hour of commencement of the storm.

Hour of ending of the storm.

Amount in inches of snow, sleet, or rain.

Number of days the ground was covered with snow or ice since the storm.

News from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship *Nautilus* at New-Orleans, we have Galveston dates to the 18th inst.

The Galveston *News* furnishes the following intelligence:

The volunteer companies lately in the service of the State, under Capts. Callahan, [illegible] and [illegible], were to be paid off at San Marcos, in Hays County, on the 7th and 8th inst.

The Indianola *Bulletin* learns that they have been putting up ice in Austin [illegible].

The ship *Stephen F. Austin*, from New-York, arrived off Galveston bar on the 14th.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 15th, has the following:

The sea serpent has selected Corpus Christi for his Winter quarters, thus establishing the superior claims of that locality, which have been so often urged, as the head-quarters for distinguished individuals, military and civil. The *Valley* says, that a short time since, during the prevalence of the severest spell of weather, perhaps, that ever visited our bay, a party of gentlemen who [illegible] small boat, near the shell bank, discovered a long, black something which they supposed to be a log, lying motionless upon the water. On approaching the object, however, they ascertained it to be an enormous sea serpent, some fifty or sixty feet in length, which, when it saw the boat, immediately sunk to the bottom. They saw no more of the monster.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* mentions the arrest of a man answering to the name of [illegible], for having stolen a number of [illegible] horses in Goliad County, on the San Antonio River, not long since. He had succeeded in getting as far as Belton, in Bell County, when he was overtaken and brought back by Messrs. W. P. Dearn, [illegible] Greenwood, [illegible] and [illegible], to Goliad County, where they have taken him to await his trial. The horses stolen belonged to some twenty different individuals living in Goliad County, and some also to Judge [illegible], of De Witt County. Ninety-eight of the horses were taken from him and brought as far as Lockhart—twenty-two having been disposed of. The thief had succeeded in marrying a beautiful young lady of a highly respectable family in Bell County. Mr. Dearn says that this fellow belongs to a large gang of horse thieves stationed between [illegible] and Red River. A list of the names of persons composing this gang will be published soon.

[illegible]

... Alexandria to Suez—at which place, by the way, a steamer is expected to await him to convey him to Calcutta. [illegible] ... Lord Dalhousie ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... Achmet Pacha then offered to put up a horse to run against Smart's mare, on the following terms: Both horses to gallop fourteen miles,—both then to be left in the open air, all day and all night following, without food or water and on the following morning (still without food or water) again to [illegible]. Of course, Smart declined, having too much regard for his mare, who is a splendid creature. But the proposal will show [illegible] idea of horse-racing.

AMERICANS IN EGYPT.

During the year which is closing, we have had many travelers in Egypt, among whom have been a good sprinkling of Americans, but not so many as during the previous year.

It is very cold here just now, but we have not lately had any rain.

I must tell you of the opinion of Achmet Pacha, one of the Egyptian Generals of the Army of the East. He says the French are the finest troops in the world; next to them the Sardinians; third, the Egyptians; fourth, the English; and last of all the Turks.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CAIRO.

[illegible] Pacha has lately been appointed Governor of Cairo. He was formerly Minister of Commerce at Alexandria. He speaks French and English, and is very much liked and respected by Europeans as well as natives. [illegible], is said to be dangerously ill. The city was only partially illuminated on her arrival at Cairo. By the way, Egypt was the only country in which there were no illuminations on the fall of Sebastopol.

Certain Queries.

First—Whether it is possible for Reporters to describe a public banquet, at which speeches are made [illegible], without alluding to "the wee sma' hours [illegible]"

[illegible]

Ninth—Whether a launch was ever described [illegible]

Department of Public Instruction.

If abundant facilities for learning bring wisdom, the next generation of New-Yorkers will be very wise. [illegible] Mr. Rice's annual report from the Department of Public Instruction, shows that there were [illegible] 11,748 School Districts, attached to which were libraries containing 1,500,370 volumes. The year 1854-5 exhibits an expenditure of $[illegible] for teachers' wages and the purchase of books. The total amount received for the support of Schools to the end of the fiscal year was $2,108,[illegible]; showing a balance of $[illegible], after deducting the items mentioned above. [illegible]

[illegible]

Upon the broadest considerations of sheer economy, the State cannot afford to have its children grow up in ignorance. [illegible] It is very obvious that what is the private interest of each individual is also the general interest of the community. It is less obvious, but no less true, that no man can afford to have his neighbor ignorant and poor any more than he can afford to have him infectiously diseased or criminally vicious. [illegible]

The tax being founded upon a recognized necessity, should vary with the needs it is intended to supply. [illegible]

Twenty-five districts have been organized under the Law of 1853, for the establishment of Free Union Schools. The statute, however, is complained of on account of its obscurity—particularly those portions which relate to the tenure of office of the Trustees, and the division of districts. The attention of the Legislature is invited to this subject.

The State Normal School, in operation for eleven years, has instructed [illegible] pupils, of whom [illegible] have received diplomas. The proportion of females is larger than that of the males; [illegible] females to 64 males is the present proportion.

The day which saw the abolition of the office of County Superintendent (Nov. 13, 1847) was signalized by the Legislature by the adoption of a provision to encourage the formation of Teachers' Institutes. During the year 1854-5, 86 Institutes were established, and 3,000 teachers and candidates were instructed in them in the theory and practice of instruction. The Institutes are organized generally in October and November. Mr. Rice commends them to favorable regard, and suggests an increase of the appropriation to $[illegible]. Frequent changes of teachers are severely deprecated; but the relations of Primary Schools to the higher Seminaries are warmly spoken of, and a more intimate connection between the two classes is urged in this sensible way:

The common schools are the nurseries of the more advanced institutions, and the latter must thrive in proportion to the industry of their friends in cultivating and multiplying thrifty shoots in the former, in transplanting them by easy gradations to the seats of maturer learning, and in making the latter, in a wider sense than now, public institutions, instead of the dependants of limited classes.

The health of the pupils in the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums has been excellent. The Indians appeal for aid—especially the St. Regis tribe, whose condition is unsatisfactory. City Schools (New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, &c.) are in an excellent, happy, useful way. Township superintendence is disliked by the Superintendent, and County Officers are recommended; but Boards of Education for rural districts are discouraged. Mr. Rice's recommendations, summed up in brief, at the end of a long and entertaining report, are as follows:

1. That the annual meetings of all the school districts shall be held on a fixed and uniform day, early in October, the first Tuesday, for example.
2. That the school year shall be, for all purposes, regarded as terminating on the 30th day of September, corresponding with the fiscal year of the State and that all statistics, financial or otherwise, shall have reference to that year.
3. That such statistics be reported directly to the Department by the town superintendents, unless the Legislature shall provide some intermediate school officers qualified for the duty of digesting them.
4. That the sum appropriated for equal distribution among the school districts, be reduced to the income of the School Fund, and the appropriation from the revenue of the U. S. Deposit Fund, and that a rule based upon the number of teachers be prescribed for the apportionment of districts, at least in cities and villages, where no territorial division by districts exists.
5. That the law for the establishment of Union Free Schools be amended, and that its principle be so extended as to permit any district to levy a tax, for the purpose of defraying teachers' wages.
6. That the power of taxing real estate for district purposes be confined strictly to its territorial limits.
7. That school districts be made quasi corporations, like towns, and be enabled to sue and to be sued in their corporate name and character.
8. That so much of the library money appropriated to each district the present year as may be necessary to defray the expense of furnishing each district with a copy of the amended Code of Public Instruction, and Digest of Decisions thereupon, be retained and applied to that purpose.
9. That provision be made for the election of Superintendents for each County or Assembly District, with sufficient compensation to secure the devotion by capable and zealous men of their whole energies to the work of local supervision.
10. That the State tax for the support of schools be made three-quarters of a mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of property, instead of the fixed sum of $800,000.

There is some talk of organizing a Young Men's Christian Union in Sandusky, Ohio, similar to the institutions of the same name in Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and New-York.

[illegible] school for [illegible] boys. [illegible]

[illegible] Place, Jan. 18, 1856.

SCHOOL FOR ITALIAN BOYS.

The School was opened on Dec. 11 1855. From that time to Jan. 9 there have been about 35 regular attendants, and from 6 to 12 irregular each evening. In this time the progress they have made [illegible]

[illegible]

The cause why on Monday evening, Jan. 7, I had more attendants than usual, is that I visited 17 families of them. Accompanied by an organ-grinder, who [illegible] their residence, I went to Greenwich, [illegible], Wooster, McDougal, Washington and Charlton-streets. Among these 17 families were 4 boarding-houses, containing in the aggregate more than 100 individuals, children comprised. The remaining 11 families contained about 100 more. [illegible] I spoke to them of the necessity they have of being educated, to which purpose the Americans kindly offer every facility. I told them also that their ignorance is the cause of their low condition, &c.

On such an occasion, I learned some facts, which I think well to state.

On an average, it is calculated that no less than 100 adults, and 50 children, arrive in this country every month. The most of them leave their native land destitute of any means, but on arriving here, are employed by the organ-owners. The latter are only few, and could live comfortably, even without letting out organs, as they own money or property to an amount varying from $1,000 to $30,000. This will not appear an exaggeration if we consider that they lease their organs at 10, 25 and 30 cents a day, according to the quality of the organ, and that they own from 30 to 100 organs. Sometimes they cannot get as many men as they want for leasing their organs, and then write to their country, (Genoa coasts,) pay the passage and get men from there. The stronghold of both organ-grinders and owners is for the Winter, New-York and Philadelphia, but in the Summer the former spread all over the United States.

Another vocation that they follow is by knocking at the doors, and presenting a paper purporting to be an address of some poor widow to the public for a subscription, with the signatures and contributions of the most influential gentlemen of the City. Of course these are counterfeits. The writers of these papers are only two, actually in New-York, and they who go begging in that shameful manner, are, thank God, only a few. These writers, who are well paid, counterfeit letters of recommendation, passports and other documents. They are hated by the most—even by those who ask for their services. In justice to the many, I must say that this shameful beggary and this abuse of a public charity, is regretted by everybody. In general, if benevolent and religious societies will work amongst this low class, there is every reason to believe it would produce a good effect, as they profess a good moral principle and hearty desire for improvement.

A. F. CERQUA.

George Law and His Slanderers.

The *Mercer Standard* of Trenton, N. J., publishes the following private letter from George Law to Lewis R. Parker. The latter gentleman, in some prefatory remarks, says: "The letter so completely refutes the many slanderous charges preferred against the author, that we have concluded to submit it to the consideration of the public. This must be our apology for producing it. It speaks for itself."

No. 248 Fifth-avenue,
New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.

Dear Sir: I received your letter and its inclosure last evening. I do not regard it as any departure from the rule I have prescribed for my conduct, not to interfere personally, beyond a proper exposition of my political principles, in the questions now pending before the people of the United States, and in which my name has been mingled, as one that possibly might be placed by the American Party on its ticket at the next Presidential election, to express to you my acknowledgments for your kindness in vindicating my character, as you have, in the article you inclosed to me. Nor do I conceive it indelicate or improper for me to say to you, that I am grateful to you for your defence. Not on account of any influence it may have in reference to the American nomination, so much, as because it repels charges against my integrity of conduct, as a man, and as a citizen. The charges alluded to in the article are false and foul aspersions, destitute of a shadow of truth.

MR. LAW DOES NOT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY, VALUING HIS REPUTATION MORE THAN THE OFFICE.

Exalted as I regard the chief magistracy of this confederacy of sovereign States, I do not seek it. The man who dares seek it is unworthy of it. It is a trust of transcendant dignity the highest on earth, but it is also of equal responsibility, and for the faithful execution of its duties, those who may occupy it have a fearful accountability to their country and to their God. But I hold my reputation as a man dearer and more valuable to myself, to my partner in life and to my children, than any political position, however high, to which I could be preferred. Office would cease to reflect honor on any man if dishonorable means were employed to obtain it, and especially are those referred to in the charges you defend me against dishonorable. A Philadelphia paper sent to me yesterday, (marked,) alludes to me as having "plenty of money" and disposed "to spend it freely," and as having, in consequence "great influence in the primary elections" in this State.

HOW HE MADE HIS MONEY AND HOW HE WON'T SPEND IT.

Whatever may be the fact in reference to my private pecuniary circumstances, the means I have accumulated have been earned by no little personal toil, and I do not feel that it is indelicate or egotistical for me also to say, by my honest industry and frugality; always gratefully acknowledging the favor of divine Providence. What I have had sense sufficient to earn and save, I trust I may have sense enough to keep for more useful and honorable and worthy purposes, than to spend it in attempts to corrupt the elective franchise. I have been told by friends that an Easton (Pa.) paper, and a paper published in your town, (I think it is called the *Gazette*, but am not certain,) have also assailed me in like manner, but I have not seen the articles. All such charges, by whomsoever or wheresoever made, are utterly untrue. I should despise myself if there was any foundation in truth for them.

[illegible]

So, too, I have been informed of some individuals having made some allegations verbally; and in two or three instances friends of mine have taken some pains to trace the slanders to their sources, and it is a suggestive fact that in every such case the inventors turned out to be persons who had manifested some solicitude, to proffer pledges to advocate the views and sustain the wishes of my friends, for a consideration, but whose advances had been rebuked. When anything having the slightest appearance of a hint of such object has been made by letter to myself, it has met with silent contempt. If I have misunderstood any gentleman in this respect, I most certainly regret it, and will atone for my error. Since the charges referred to have been preferred against me, I have inclined to the opinion that justice to my country, my party and myself, may require the prompt publication of every letter containing any proposition or suggestion looking to such object, [illegible] not consider the recipient of an insult to himself is under any obligation not to expose those who perpetrate the insult.

MR. LAW DEFIES THE SLANDERERS OF HIS CHARACTER.

[illegible] tically, and any personal enemies, [illegible] (though I know of none I cannot suppose that I am exempt from the common lot of man in this respect) to specify a solitary instance in which I have [illegible]. I have made no promises to any one of any kind. I do not believe any friend of mine has acted differently. If any one has, the wishes I have expressed in this respect have been disregarded.

[illegible]

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEORGE LAW.

Lewis R. Parker, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

Letter from Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio.

House of Representatives,
Washington, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

Gentlemen: The struggle to elect a Speaker has been attended with much embarrassment, and the peculiar relation which I have borne to it [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] adopted, and the result was that a House, a majority of which was elected as advocates of the "Wilmot proviso," refused to apply the restriction to the Territories acquired from Mexico, which, by the laws of that Government, had been previously dedicated to free institutions, and closed its legislation on the Slavery question by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, without securing trial by jury, as recommended by Mr. Clay and the Compromise Committee of the Senate.

[illegible]

Resolved, That a change in the rule [illegible]

[illegible]

1. That I am not fully satisfied that it is not an infraction of the spirit of the Constitution.
2. That it is an abandonment of a uniform usage, which did not in 1849, and I fear would not now, promote the success of the principles which I advocate.
3. Because I have reason to apprehend that its adoption at this time will result in giving the organization of the House to the friends of the Nebraska act.
4. Because, aside from principle, I am not disposed to stultify my past record until I am satisfied it is wrong; certainly not until the public interest demands such a sacrifice, and a change of my position would settle the "vexed question."

I give these reasons briefly now, from a regard to those who have requested them in respectful terms. To the outsiders here who have "jobs" in view, and to the editors elsewhere who have denounced me as a "traitor" to the principle I have always advocated and still adhere to, *I bid defiance!* I am neither to be *led* as the puppet of the former nor to be driven under the lash of the latter.

Very truly yours, &c.,
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi.

Governor McRae's message to the Legislature of Mississippi alludes to several topics in which the people of Louisiana are deeply interested. The Governor refers at much length to the railroad system of the State, and speaks of the progress and prospects of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad in the following terms:

This road forms one of the most important lines throughout our State, and in its connections with other roads, one of the most important lines in the United States. Its means are sufficient, if they were available, to construct portions of it, if not the whole line, gradually, but slowly. It requires additional aid to give to it that progress which it merits, and which the great interests of the country so imperiously demand.

The Governor recommends to the Legislature to increase the Revenue so as to raise a surplus in the Treasury of $800,000, to be invested in stock, in cash payments, annually to the Jackson, Mobile and Ohio, and Central Railroads, in proportion to the extent of their lines within the limits of the State, to be applied to the purchase of, or payment of iron rails, when the road beds are in readiness for the iron superstructure. It is likewise recommended that all moneys loaned at interest to these Companies, or invested in their roads, or stock in the State be exempt from taxation until the several roads are completed. The appropriations to be continued for five years. This would give to each road, within that period, a contribution of $333,333, which would be of sensible aid in the prosecution of their several works.

Upon the subject of Federal relations, Gov. McRae speaks in exceedingly plain terms. He transmits to the General Assembly of Mississippi the Abolition resolutions received from the Legislatures of Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan and Pennsylvania; reviews the position of Mississippi in reference to the question at issue, and reminds the Legislature that she has enumerated as measures which would justify resistance, any interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, or with the slave-trade between the States, or any action by Congress on the subject of Slavery within the District of Columbia, the refusal of Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her tolerating Slavery within her limits, the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting Slavery in any of the Territories, or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. After dwelling somewhat on the propriety of adhering firmly to these principles, Gov. McRae says:

"I therefore recommend to the Legislature, in response to the resolutions of Maine, to return her resolutions unanimously reaffirming the position of Mississippi, with a calm, temperate and dignified expression of our rights, and the determination to maintain them at all hazards. If, then, Maine and our Northern sisters shall make the issue of the Union with or without the Constitution, the responsibility will be with them, and the right with us, whatever may be the result."

The message abstains from [illegible] of the American Party, and barely alludes to the exciting contest which terminated in the Governor's election.

Samples of Wool.—The Commissioner of Patents received a few days since, from Rev. Henry Clay Dean, Chaplain of the Senate, several specimens of American wool, of the finest quality. This wool was raised by his cousin, who resides in Fayette County, western Pennsylvania, and is very soft and silky to the touch, possessing in a high degree all those properties so much prized in the Saxon varieties. It will be placed with the specimens which have already been received at this office.

[illegible]

I wrote you on the 15th respecting the march of the army to the East. The Emperor [illegible]

[illegible]

The army has lost everything. The Emperor is said to have had with him, in his treasure-chest, [illegible]

[illegible]

Business is exceedingly bad, and prospects worse. The great misfortune to commerce is, that the war was got up so suddenly that no one was prepared for it. Orders for cargoes and goods had gone forward to Europe and the States, and it was too late when the war became probable, to countermand them. The consequence is, that the Custom-house, wharf and harbor are full of goods, and there are no sales; and as goods that have to be forced on the market, there must be heavy losses.

News from Fort Pierre—Gen. Harney's new Expedition—The Sioux Indians.

From the Missouri Democrat, Jan. [illegible].

Through letters received from Fort Pierre by express, we have news to the 10th of December. The troops which are stationed at that place have all gone into Winter quarters, and are comfortably hutted in the timber skirting the Missouri. Snow commenced falling on the 3d of October, and since then the weather has been very severe.

General Harney had ordered out a detail of a hundred men to go with him upon an excursion up the river. They were to travel on the ice, and had prepared the sleds for the service, but the day for starting had not been fixed, as the General was awaiting dispatches from Major Howe, whom he had sent down to the Leavenworth, and from whom nothing had been heard up to the time of the departure of the express. Some of the Indians have been in and had a talk with the General in command, and they finally arranged, about the 10th ult., to be present within one hundred days, and hold a grand council to settle upon terms of peace. There is evidently a strong desire upon their part to put an end to the war, if possible. A letter from Forte Pierre from a well-informed source, addressed to a gentleman in this city, says:

"The fact is, these people do not want to fight against the whites. For their numbers, the Sioux are less disposed to hostilities than any other Indians I have seen. [illegible] After the massacre, there was much excitement that led to several acts of revenge—Indian fashion—such as the murder of the mail party, &c. When that had subsided, they were alarmed by reports of hostilities by the Government against them. As nothing was done for some time, the most restless and mischievous among them began to imagine that there was no such intention, and that the Government was afraid. They did not believe that anything would be done, and so they presumed, talked big, and insulted trains, &c. But, after all, very few of them should be credited with this feeling and course. Those are always restless and impatient *spirits among them, besides young braves who want* to establish a name. Thus it was, until Harney attacked them on the Blue Water. They did not believe, until the work commenced, that anything of the kind would be done. That undeceived them, and even then they fought, as it were, upon compulsion, and were treated as they would have done by others. It was then positive that the Government was in earnest, and thus produced a most salutary effect. In February, when the great "Pow-wow" takes place here, we shall no doubt see a pretty lively exhibition of their anxiety to settle all difficulties, and it may result in a strong and durable peace."

Another Outrage in Florida.

By the schooner *William and John* at Charleston, we have particulars of another outrage by the Florida Indians. On Monday, 7th inst., the *William and John* arrived at Fort Dallas, Fla., and found the people in the vicinity in a state of great excitement. The inhabitants of the surrounding country were collected in the Fort, and were organizing companies for protection against the Indians. The cause of the excitement will be understood from the following circumstances: Shortly previous to the arrival of the *William and John*, Peter Johnson, with two men, whose names were unknown, went out, as was their custom, to dig arrowroot, about six miles from the mouth of the river, near which Fort Dallas is situate.

While engaged in their work, they were attacked by a band of Indians who fired upon them, killing Johnson and one of the others [illegible], and wounding the third in the side and back. He was not so severely hurt, however, but that he could reach his boat, which was moored near by, closely pursued by the Indians, till he was able to push off beyond their reach. He succeeded in reaching Fort Dallas, where as soon as his story was told a party was prepared and set out in pursuit of the murderers. Night had come on, however, and no traces of the Indians could be found.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., 30 men started out, and arriving at the scene of the murder, found the two bodies, one of which had been scalped. A party from the Fort had been exploring the country for [illegible]

[illegible]

What Railroads are doing for the West.

The official returns of the new Census of Illinois have just been received. The entire population is over 1,300,000, which is a gain of about 50 per cent. upon the census of 1850. By comparing the increase through the several decades, and that since the census has been taken, it will be seen that the gain has been much larger during the last five years, than in any former period.

[illegible]

The railroad system has been developed in Illinois within the last five years, and one of its fruits, we see, has been to double the population. A correspondent showed the other day that another was to quadruple the value of her land. Add to these the improved society, the multiplied educational and moral influences, [illegible] books, &c., which follow population, and the advantages of all cheap methods of communication, and then one may begin to appreciate the advantages of the modern railway system as an engine of civilization.

Probable Murder and Attempted [illegible]

[illegible]

Extraordinary Abduction.—The Springfield *Republican* says that on Tuesday, three strangers, a man, a woman and a girl of some 15 years, came to this city for the purpose of trading. [illegible]

Delaware River Survey.—The Philadelphia [illegible] ... accurate map and soundings of our river front.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Our Indigenous Neighbor Bored.

[illegible]

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of January to the 26th day of January, 1856.

[illegible]

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 17, 71, 143, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—[illegible] Part I. and II.—Sittings at Nisi Prius adjourned for the Term.

CHARGE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Trial of Commissioner Ebling for Mal-Conduct in Office.

THE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES IN COURT.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Important Testimony for the Defence—Arguments and Speeches of Counsel—The District-Attorney's Reply and the Judge's Charge—The Jury, Unable to Agree, are Locked up all Night, and on Sunday, and are Unable to go to Church.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JAN. 26.

Before Hon. Judge CAPRON.

The Court was exceedingly crowded on Saturday morning, and before the arrival of the Judge, by citizens, lawyers, Aldermen, Councilmen and others anxious to hear the continuation of the trial of Joseph S. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for malfeasance in office. On the opening of Court Mr. BRADY said that, being the last day of the term, [illegible] time. He would therefore waive any formal opening, but proceed at once to call witnesses for the defence.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Norman C. Fordham, examined by Mr. Brady—In 1850 I was Street Inspector of the Second Ward; I became acquainted with the firm of Smith, Sickels & Co. about the 20th January; I did not have charge of the street-sweeping machines; they were worked in my Ward; they were a total failure; I made a complaint about them.

Q.—Did Mr. Smith speak to you on the subject?

District-Attorney—You need not answer. The learned gentleman objected to the testimony of this witness. The witness Smith was yesterday asked whether he had ever attempted to bribe the present witness, and he replied that he had not. They were not now trying an issue of bribery in the case of Mr. Ebling; they were not there to try an issue of bribery between Mr. Smith and Mr. Fordham.

Mr. Brady claimed to have the right to test the credibility of the witness Smith. The prosecution [illegible] the alleged reluctance of Smith to give evidence against Mr. Ebling to be a shallow piece of hypocrisy, and wished to prove that he was, in reality, actuated by a feeling of revenge against Mr. Ebling. He wanted to test the matter of that $500, to which Smith would only allude by saying that he said to Fordham, "I had rather than $500 that you would [illegible]" and he wanted the Jury to understand plainly that Smith was not the unwilling witness he claimed to be. If it should turn out that this Smith came, in an artful manner, with a lot of street-sweeping machines, which he knew would not do their work, and endeavored to get the authority and patronage of the head of a public department in their favor, and when that officer objected to the machines as being useless, he turned round and accused that officer of corruption, and an attempt to procure a bribe, they would probably get at the exact worth of Mr. Smith's evidence.

The District-Attorney replied at length to Mr. Brady, and was sustained by the Court.

Examination resumed.—I had a conversation with Mr. Smith, which I reported to Mr. Ebling and Mr. Mott; the street-sweeping machines were in operation mostly every night; the streets were cleaned in the day time by hand labor, but they ran the machines around by night, to keep up a show of work; I was present at the trial of the machines; Mr. Mott and Mr. Ebling were also present. Mr. Ebling said they were failures; he called them humbugs.

The District-Attorney objected to an examination of this witness respecting the machines, as being entirely collateral to the issue.

Mr. Brady waived the point, but would ask one more question.

Q.—Did Mr. Ebling ever again authorize the employment of the machines? A.—No, Sir, but after the agreement was made with the Mayor and Comptroller, the machines were allowed a further trial.

The District-Attorney cross-examined the witness: I did not throw any obstacle in the way of employing the machines; I said they were "humbugs" from the first day they were used, but I never said before they were tried at all.

Joseph A. Southam, examined—I am Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward; I am acquainted with Smith, Sickles & Co.; I first saw Mr. Smith in Park-row, in March, 1850, on a trial of the street-sweeping machines; Mr. Ebling was present.

Q.—What was the result of the trial of the machines?

District-Attorney—I object to the question.

The Court was unable to see the relevancy of any of the evidence. It did not matter, in this trial, whether the machines worked well or ill.

Mr. Busteed, (to witness)—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Smith in the month of March, relative to the working of the machines?

District-Attorney—I object to that question. Question ruled out.

Mr. Busteed—Did Mr. Smith ever make you an offer to give you $3 a day over and above what you were receiving, if you would report favorably to Mr. Ebling about the machines?

Question ruled out, and the witness left the stand.

Morgan L. Mott, examined on Friday, was recalled by Mr. Brady—I first saw Mr. Smith in the latter part of December, 1850; I witnessed the first experiment of the street-sweeping machines; Mr. Smith never called on Mr. Ebling or myself with the receipt; he called and had a conversation about the receipt; he proposed to sell it at one time; he called on Mr. Ebling at his office; Mr. Ebling came to my office and called me in; this was on the 17th of July; Mr. Smith then stated that he had lost a great deal of money by the machines; that his partner turned him out, and that he must raise some money; he wanted to know what we would give for that paper; Mr. Ebling asked if it was worth anything to me; I told him "not a cent;" I never saw Smith in Ebling's office after that; he called on me after that, on the morning of the day before he went before the Grand Jury; he said he had this paper about him, and that it had better be got rid of; that the Mayor had sent for him, he did not know what about; the next I saw him was in the ante-room of the Grand Jury; I told Mr. Ebling what Smith had said about the paper; Mr. Ebling laughed, and said he did not care about it; I have known Mr. Ebling about ten or twelve years.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—There was no paper exhibited when Smith came to the office; there was another paper, containing a portion of the agreement, which, I think, Mr. Ebling took; there were other interviews when the paper was referred to.

Direct examination resumed—Mr. Smith said he wished to have that receipt and agreement drawn out, at the time they were obtained, to show to those who furnished the money in Philadelphia that the authorities here would be favorable, provided they answered the purpose; that was before any paper was signed; I drafted the receipt without dictation, according to Smith's request, that he might have something to show; the language of that paper is mine; it was agreed that if the machines were not successful, the whole matter should drop; Mr. Smith said he would clean the streets of the City for $140,000; he supposed he could get a much larger amount, and the difference, he said, should be divided between Mr. Ebling and myself; I told him I thought it could not be done for less than $200,000.

Q.—Did you expect to make anything out of it?

The District-Attorney objected. It was immaterial whether the witness expected to make a fortune or not.

Mr. Brady said they were trying a man for a State Prison offence, and it was necessary to get at the intent of that man. He should claim, on Mr. Mott's testimony, that there was no expectation in Mr. Ebling's mind of making anything out of the agreement, but that the papers were drawn solely to enable the firm of Smith, Sickles & Co. to get money from the capitalists of Philadelphia.

The District-Attorney objected that they could not get at Mr. Ebling's expectations by finding out what Mr. Mott's expectations were.

The Court ruled the question out.

Examination resumed. Mr. Smith offered $150 in April, which he said was for Mr. Ebling and myself.

Q.—Do you know whether, at the date of the paper given in evidence by the prosecution, Mr. Ebling was ignorant that he could not be interested in the contract?

The District-Attorney objected to the question.

Mr. Brady wished to show that, in good faith, Mr. Ebling did not know that he could not, according to the charter, be interested in such a contract. With respect to the theory that every man is supposed to know the law, there never was a man who knew even all the Corporation ordinances. It was the intent they were there to judge. He should insist upon that. Mr. Brady argued the point at great length, and was replied to by the District-Attorney, who contested his positions; there was more theory to suppose that every man knows the law. It was especially a maxim in criminal cases, that the ignorance of the law should never excuse, and here it was that the plea of insanity came in justifiably. When a person acted without knowing what he was doing he was presumed to be insane.

The Court coincided with the District-Attorney. Mr. Busteed took exception.

Examination resumed—I was present at an interview between Mr. Ebling and Mr. Smith, when Mr. Ebling proposed that both papers should be destroyed, because they trammeled him in getting contracts; he was willing to destroy his papers if they would destroy theirs; they agreed to bring their papers and destroy them; I think Mr. Smith was present.

The case for the defence ended here.

Mr. Brady addressed the Jury. He alluded to the extreme importance of the case, as affecting the character and position of the accused. Some of the interest of this case is derived from the fact that this is the first prosecution under the act of 1853. This is the first time the act has come before the Court so as to allow of a definition of its clear intent and application.

Mr. Ebling, as the prosecution will admit, is a citizen of the utmost respectability. He is a man not likely to understand well the Charters of New-York—documents which no man amongst us understands. Politically, between Mr. Ebling and his counsel there was no affinity, and he could sincerely aver, it was only fair to say it, that if he had been entrapped into any violation of the statute, it had occurred most unadvisedly. Mr. Ebling was [illegible] the case, that the law has been violated if he had been [illegible] he would advise the Jury to [illegible] [illegible] right to submit to the Jury any question of law submitted to them. Now it is the general position, this was an indictment exclusively on the statute of 1853. The history of the city charters from 1830 to 1853, no officer such as Mr. Ebling is contemplated by them. The charter of 1853, for the present, our charters are, at that time, again amended. We are living under charters dated long before our birth, and, like Joseph's coat of many colors, every charter is inexplicable. None of them are repealed. The line of demarcation between what, in those charters, is excepted, and what remains, is as undistinguishable as the joint streams of the Rhone and the Loire.

The statute of 1853 introduced, he supposed, a sort of congressional morality. It is confined to the members of the Common Council. But does it not reach the head of a department, for the construction of such a statute the Court and Jury have to pass. The indictment contained only one single charge, namely: that Mr. Ebling made an agreement that he would use his official influence, in his official capacity, for a certain purpose, the power to grant such contract being vested in the Common Council—and that he was to receive a portion of the money earned by these parties. That he did this willfully, corruptly, feloniously, and so on, now he (Mr. Brady) would contend that, as a matter of law, the law above cited is not specific enough to cover anything. The head of the department is a purely executive officer, and therefore, upon such view of the case, the charge falls to the ground.

Another position he was entitled to take was, that the official influence which the accused is prohibited from exercising, is upon something in and upon his own department. Suppose that he had said that for a consideration of $100 he would use his official influence to obtain a man a situation in the Custom House? Would that have been an offence under this act? Undoubtedly not. This is a statute to punish officials for bribery or corruption in the sphere to which their duties relate, and no other.

He was not discussing the morality of the thing, but would argue that in law, the personal liberty of no man was endangered by such a transaction as this. He affirmed that there is no statute which prevents the head of any City department from being interested in any contract whatever having relation to something out of his own department. Some people think it lamentable a man cannot be criminally indicted for the seduction of his own wife. There is great contrariety of opinion on this, as well as on many other subjects.

What is the allegation as to influence here? That he, the accused, would use such influence both personally and officially. Now it was Mr. Brady's personal view that any member of the City Government enjoys precisely such a right as that imputed criminally to the accused. No man, in accepting office, loses his personal rights. He is still a citizen at large, his rights are not sacrificed by taking office. Now at the date of that paper, in January, 1850, either Mr. Ebling knew, or did not know, that he had such power of award. How could he secure such a contract? How was such influence to be exerted? One of the witnesses admitted that the difficulty puzzled him. Was it not the interest of Smith, Sickels & Co. to obtain the contract? How could they do it except by being the lowest bidders? The deep designing character of that Smith is evident. His object was to see if he could not get a thing fixed up to suit him, all written out and prepared—the amount, however, to be left blank. All this just to entrap a public officer. Who was to fill up that blank? He did not know that by the Charter it was provided that Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, was to be present when the contracts or bids were opened. How was Mott or Ebling ever to obtain a single cent out of this under the theory presented by Smith? What is the rule of law about accomplices? Why, that convictions must occur upon their uncorroborated testimony. Such a felon on his own showing is false to his associates. Smith stands in that position. The prosecution say they need no corroboration. Indeed! He did not pretend to know what the law is, for it never remains the same five years. Lawyers are in the position of the man that ran rapidly home with a bonnet to his wife, fearful that the fashion might change before he could get to his own door. [Laughter.] Lawyers are only lawyers, not prophets. Mr. Mott has not been indicted; no, he has been sent to the Grand Jury as a witness. He, Mr. Brady, did not believe Mott intended to do anything wrong. Our whole system of criminal jurisprudence is framed upon the possibility of errors. Now, we wanted to show what was the actual state of mind of Mr. Mott. No money was ever paid. $150 was offered, but it was refused. The man could not get the contract unless he was the lowest bidder, and if he was the lowest bidder, then where is the influence that could have been employed in his favor? The moment the estimates go out of the hands of the Commissioner for the Street Department, he has done with the thing. But if some future deviltry be feared, there is in that case no law that can prevent any man from interfering to prevent it, *provided it be out of his own department*. We are not speaking of the morality, but the law of the case. When Smith was closely questioned it is seen he was engaged in trying to induce Mr. Ebling and the City Government to favor his street machines, a humbug that will never be equaled until some future museum is erected for the exhibition of another Fejee mermaid. When he found he could not secure a contract which they had no power to give him, he holds this paper over us *in terrorem*, as another method of obtaining a pecuniary advantage. He is after them with a sharp stick. He says, "We expect your aid, &c." He had the impudence to say that letter had no reference to this matter.

He thought Ebling would be frightened to death by this letter, which, of course, he intended as referring to the old contract, as the Irish gentleman said to his wife: "You can go or stay, exactly, my darling, as you please, but I'm determined you shan't stay." Such was his policy. He permitted his partners to swear that no member of the Common Council was interested. He admitted he showed the paper to Mayor Wood, and that Mr. Hall knew all about it. No power on earth could have compelled this reluctant Smith to make a pilgrimage to New-York for the purpose of taking part in the punishment of bribery. But he came. It seemed to counsel that, taking all the acts of Ebling and Mott, there was not a single instance of either that was not in accurate accordance with their duty. The Mayor, taking a responsibility not derivable from any law, acted, in such a way as proved him sincerely desirous to do a great public good, assumed the right to advise that time for trial for those machines should be given. In conclusion, Mr. Brady contended it would be very unfortunate if, through inadvertence, any one should sign a paper, and be branded as a felon, though instantly he refused to follow up his own act.

The *intent* must be proved as well as the other material facts of the indictment. When the object is to reach a public officer for crime, it must be for violation of the duties of that office, but when no such thing was either done or contemplated, how was it possible to sustain a charge like the present? He would not detain the Jury longer. This was a matter of the gravest importance. He should regret could the law be so wrested that a man of blameless character should be condemned for an inadvertent or if they pleased an ignorant act, by which the imputation of criminality could be attached to him, an act from which he neither expected nor had secured the slightest advantage.

A recess was then taken of fifteen minutes.

At 2½ o'clock the District-Attorney summed up the case for the prosecution.

I have tried (he said) many cases with my learned friend on the other side, but never before have I known our views of the law to differ so widely as upon the present occasion. The first point upon which he hoped the Judge would charge, will be that the offence charged is one at common law. With the intention of sustaining this point, the District-Attorney proceeded to quote several authorities, including Chitty and Blackstone. The argument raised on the other side is, that the defendant must be excused because of his ignorance of the law. Referring to Broome's legal maxims, Blackstone's Commentaries, and other writers, counsel argued that the highest constitutional authorities *that had invariably been acted upon* in Courts of Law were of opinion that ignorance of the provisions of the law formed no excuse for its violation. He would review *the facts of the case in order* to determine whether this indictment could be sustained.

It had been said that the defendant is not very sagacious, and that he is a sort of blue-bottle fly *that has been entrapped in the net spread by these* cunning Philadelphia gentlemen. A man who can go through a political contest as he has done, who can come up as an independent candidate—a third or fourth-rate candidate, and still be elected—such a *man may be a knave, but he cannot exactly be designated* as simply and only a fool.

We find this man elected in November, 1854, to this responsible office, which has the control of nearly half a million of dollars yearly. The District-Attorney *was willing to admit that up to the time of his* election he stood well before the community. This person was a confectioner before he went into office, and it seemed his taste to leave the *sweets of private* life for the bitters of public life.

Well, this confectioner being elected, to him it was like drawing a prize in a lottery. No sooner was he elected than his friends crowded around him; he begins to think he is somebody. He gave way to temptation, and soon learned the mysteries and miseries, if you choose, of the City Hall. Satan popped in before him in the person of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and the official fell down and worshipped him. He had not forgotten the man who had made $10,000 out of one contract; *he forgot he had done nothing wrong*, and he thought assuredly he had now a fine chance of getting his prize, and boldly he went in for it. Mr. Ebling knew well he was violating the law when he entered into this contract. We find him going to the Smithsonian House, to the parties who are to treat with him; and all this, as it is contended, against his known interest. There he enters into a contract which had been kept out of the way, and there binds himself to do [illegible] things. Would the opposite side tell him that a man of Mr. Ebling's position did not know that these binding [illegible] [illegible] himself to obtain a contract for Messrs. Smith, Sickles & Co. he did not know both what he was about, and that the act in which he thus engaged was criminal and illegal? No attention was made of street-sweeping machines, for all we know, [illegible] ...about it was in [illegible] [illegible]. The jury [illegible] [illegible] the charge was to its [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] the persons of other City officials. How do we have a man in whose employment all these [illegible] [illegible] to Smith, and then deceptively end as a sham matter of [illegible] [illegible] he settled the whole matter to his own content. Any stranger ignorant of that whole transaction would have been fairly fooled had he ventured to put in a bid.

When after the work is commenced Mr. Ebling finds that the scheme will not work, so he backs out. He endeavors to escape out of all his engagements, and arise when of course were to be displaced from office. He refuses positively. He would have nothing further. He throws cold water upon these machines. He passed upon them a sweeping condemnation. Now what was his motive when he found [illegible] been a violation of the law? Did he make any attempt to undo [illegible]? Did he [illegible] complain to the magistrates [illegible] Sickels & Co.? Did he charge them with having attempted to bribe him? [illegible] was made. Says Ebling to Smith, "That receipt [illegible]." That paper is worthless and harmless. Come into court with it and I will break down your evidence. So argued Ebling. He throws the whole blame out against him. He is as deep in the mud as I am in the mire. Such papers are the most solemn things on this earth. They only [illegible]. Now he would ask the Jury, as plain sensible men of the world, with this transaction developed in evidence admit of any other construction? Can you conclude otherwise than that Ebling knew he was acting oppressively to the citizens of New-York, and falsely to his own conscience, corruptly, and in a spirit at complete variance with the oath he had taken? He confidently trusted that he could not come at the Jury, would [illegible] without the slightest difficulty, to arrive at an unprejudiced conclusion.

Mr. Brady then rose to present certain points of law upon which he wished the Judge to charge. The Judge asked for the papers, which were handed up. After glancing at them for a few minutes, Judge CAPRON commenced his charge. The charge of Judge CAPRON embodied the following points: He would consider that the jury were to be regarded as the sole judges of the evidence, but he should not charge, as the counsel had requested, that they were the sole judges of the law.

Mr. Brady disclaimed having taken such a position; that was not my position.

The Judge said he would not [illegible]. The crime upon which the jury had to pass was very serious. Mr. Ebling is a gentleman whose character hitherto has been unblemished, and you must pause before he is struck down by insufficient evidence. The Judge recapitulated the charge, and quoted the law relative to bribery. Under the evidence, it will be for you to say whether the defendant, on the 5th of January, 1856, made a corrupt bargain for a contract from the City, for which he was to receive a certain sum of money. If so, he is guilty of bribery, and it is your duty so to find. Even his promise would inculpate him. The only question for the Jury is, Did the defendant contract or make a bargain that he would grant a certain favor for a certain sum? Ignorance of the law may be adduced as a plea to the Executive, but not before a court of justice. The statute is two years old; it was his duty to have been familiar with it. As to accomplices, a jury ought certainly never to convict upon their single or uncorroborated testimony. Do you find that Smith's evidence is borne out? Where is the written contract? If it were not a felonious document, why has not counsel for the defence produced it? Why they have not produced that paper, is a question for the jury. Mr. Mott, was the only person who has been on the stand; his testimony does not clash with that of Smith.

As to the points of law upon which the Judge was desired to charge: First, as to whether the act could be corrupt, unless the motive were so; if the acts were unlawful, then it was willful and corrupt. Did the accused perpetrate the act? If he did, the act was willful and corrupt, inasmuch as it was a violation of law, and the law he is presumed to be acquainted with. As to whether the act charged comes within the act of 1853, he would direct the Jury affirmatively in that respect. He could not perceive the force of the idea that it was material in what direction, or how the defendant used his interest. A proved intent so to do was made not necessary. If the act were illegal, the intent is presumed to be bad, and if the bargain were unlawful, it was willful and corrupt, whatever might have been the professed intent of the party.

These formed the salient points of the Judge's charge. Some conversation arose between the Court and counsel, with the intention of raising new points and exceptions. The District-Attorney urged that many of them had been already offered. At a quarter to six the Jury retired.

The Jury, at 8 o'clock, sent word to the Judge that they were unable to agree, and requested to be discharged. To this application the Judge returned following note:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: In the present state of the case and the Jury, although it would afford me pleasure to comply with your request to discharge you, yet I do not feel that I can do so at this time consistently with public justice.

E. S. CAPRON.

The Jury were then sent for and locked up. The Judge told them he would see them again at 10 o'clock, when, if they had not agreed upon a verdict, he should order them to be locked up until morning.

At 10½ o'clock the Judge again took his seat on the Bench, and the Clerk of the Court asked the Jury if they had agreed. The foreman replied that they had not. They were then, on the Judge's order, locked up for the night.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Judge CAPRON made his appearance in Court. The Jury, after a night's reflection, had not agreed, but stood, as we were told, six for conviction and six for acquittal. They were much exhausted, and earnestly asked to be discharged. The Judge made some remarks upon the necessity of the agreement of a Jury, and again ordered them to be locked up until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE JURY DID NOT AGREE.

About 3½ o'clock, P. M., the Judge again entered the Court Room. The Foreman of the Jury, in response to the inquiry of the Clerk, said that there was not the slightest prospect of an agreement.

Judge CAPRON, in reply, said:

Gentlemen: I have no object in view but to do my official duty. I wish to do nothing else, as between yourselves and the public. When a Judge has reason to be satisfied that a Jury, composed of intelligent men, cannot agree, he must discharge them. It would not be proper that they should be coerced into a verdict. I am satisfied, from your representations, that you cannot agree, and therefore I discharge you.

The Jury, who had remained over 26 hours in deliberation, were not sorry to be released. The January session of the Court thus terminated. Very seldom has it happened that this Court has ended its session on Sunday. In some great trials, such as those of Colt and Carpenter, the same thing has occurred. In the present instance, the attendant lawyers, and the interested parties and they were not a few, gathered into knots and discussed the defendant's position, and the probabilities of a new trial. The District-Attorney was not present. Mr. Busteed and Mr. Brewer were in Court, but in the turn that affairs had taken they had, of course, no remarks to offer.

The Jury, on their discharge, stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Important Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The following are the points decided by the Court in the following cases heard in December last. They will be found of interest and importance to our importing merchants.

GLASS—CONSTRUCTION OF TARIFF ACT—VALUE OF THE THALER.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell.—The plaintiffs imported from Bremen what is known in commerce as polished window glass, sometimes called German plate or crystal glass or polished plate. It is not broad, crown or cylinder window glass, but is used for such purposes as window glass is generally used for. The Collector charged it with a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the plaintiffs claimed it was liable only to a duty of 20 per cent., and they paid the excess under protest.

The Collector also estimated the thaler (in which coin the goods were valued in the invoice) at 78¾ cents, while the plaintiffs claimed it should be estimated only at 71 cents, and they paid this excess, also, under protest.

For this excess of duties this action is brought.

Held by the Court—That the meaning of the terms used in the Act of 1846, as of all tariff acts, must be determined by the commercial understanding of them in market when the act was passed, and, in order to recover, the plaintiffs must show that the words "manufactured articles, vessels and wares of glass" in Schedule C did not, at that time, mean window glass.

That this requirement is not satisfied by attempting to show what was the meaning of the words seven years after.

That, in the Act of 1846, Congress manifestly meant to include all kinds of glass wares in the words "all articles and manufactures of glass," and it is not to be presumed that the words were used in any different sense in the Act of 1846.

That as Schedule B provides a duty of 40 per cent. upon "glass cut," and as Schedule C provides a duty of 30 per cent. upon manufactured articles and wares of glass "not otherwise provided for," and as in Schedule E "window glass, broad, crown and cylinder" is provided for, it is manifest that all other kinds of window glass are "not otherwise provided for," and must pay a duty of 30 per cent.

That the Collector was correct in charging the duty at 30 per cent.

That the act of March, 1843, fixed the value of the thaler at 71 cents, and the estimation of it at 78¾ cents is erroneous, and the plaintiffs are entitled to recover this excess of duty paid.

Judgment for plaintiffs [illegible], the amount to be computed at the Custom-House.

DEPRECIATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY—CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.

John W. Alsop and Henry Chauncey vs. Hugh Maxwell.—In January, 1851, the plaintiffs imported a quantity of copper from Chili. The invoice was made out in the currency of Chili, which was estimated by the Collector at [illegible] [illegible] The plaintiffs [illegible] for the excess [illegible] [illegible] the Collector in accordance with the ruling in Greely vs. Maxwell [illegible] in the invoice. The [illegible] the Collector [illegible] [illegible] the plaintiffs [illegible] was not sufficient to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Grawford vs. Maxwell in October [illegible] upon the value [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the amount of [illegible] and [illegible]

LEAKAGE—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST.

Frederick Schuchardt et al. vs. Maxwell.—The plaintiffs made, between May, 1847, and September, 1850, several importations of gin, on which they claimed an allowance for leakage. The plaintiffs claimed that leakage should be allowed, and they paid the excess of duties under protest. [illegible] the protest [illegible] was as follows: "The usual gauge and [illegible] Schuchardt & Gebhard." On two other entries the protest was: "The above gauge paid under protest, claiming for wastage and leakage. Schuchardt & Gebhard." And on another entry it was: "The above gauge paid under protest, for leakage claimed on the entry. Schuchardt & Gebhard."

Held by the Court—That under the decision in 10 How., 488, the excess of duties in this case is recoverable, provided the protests are sufficient.

That the protests do distinctly and specifically set forth the grounds of objection to the duties; and being in writing, and duly signed and delivered, they are sufficient.

Judgment for plaintiffs for the amount of excess of duties paid.

Theodore [illegible] *vs. Hugh Maxwell*.—In this case the questions were the same as in the last, and a like judgment was ordered for the plaintiffs.

[illegible]—APPRAISEMENT—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST—SPECIFICATION OF OBJECTIONS.

Wm. Greeley et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell.—The plaintiffs imported, about January 20, 1851, in the steamer *Arctic*, from England, a quantity of needles. On their arrival it was claimed that they were undervalued in the invoice, and, on appraisal, they were valued at a much higher rate. The plaintiffs demanded a re-appraisal, and, on this re-appraisal, the needles were valued at a little less than the value fixed by the first appraisers, but still more than ten per cent. higher than the invoice value. This appraisal was based upon the value of the goods when shipped at Liverpool. The Collector charged duties upon the value as found by the last appraisal, and imposed an additional duty of twenty per cent., as a penalty for the under-valuation. The needles had been purchased in England some three months before they were shipped, and the price stated in the invoice was that at the time of the purchase, but the invoice was dated a few days before the *Arctic* sailed, and did not, nor did the entry, show when they had been purchased, nor was any document exhibited at the Custom-House to show when they were purchased.

The plaintiffs paid the duties under protest as to the penalty and the excess of duties, and bring this action to recover them again, claiming that the goods should have been appraised as of the time when they were purchased, and that there were irregularities in the appraisement.

Held by the Court—That the time of purchase was the proper time to take in appraising the needles, and the plaintiffs would have been entitled to recover, if their protest had been sufficient.

That their protest did not point out where the goods had been purchased, nor did it specify any irregularities in the appraisement.

That when the time of purchase is not specified, the Collector is justified in taking the time of shipment as the time of purchase.

That the irregularities in the appraisement cannot now be taken advantage of.

That therefore the Collector was correct in his charge of duties and penalty, (Pierson vs. Maxwell; Cornelius Lawrence, decided in this Court in October, 1851.)

Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant.

PARASOLS—TIME OF APPRAISING PURCHASED GOODS—PROTEST.

Jacob Freystadt vs. Hugh Maxwell.—The plaintiff, in April, 1850, imported from Havre a quantity of parasols which he had purchased at Berlin about the close of 1849. They were invoiced at the price paid for them, but were appraised here as of the time when they were shipped, and duties paid upon such appraisal, together with 20 per cent. for under-valuation. The protest did not state the time of purchase, and the Court in accordance with the previous case held that it was insufficient.

Verdict set aside and judgment rendered for the defendant.

DEPRECIATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY.

George H. Koop et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell.—The plaintiffs in the year 1850 imported three parcels of goods from Trieste. The invoices were made out in Austrian florins, which during that year were depreciated from 12 to 20 per cent. But the Collector refused to allow for this depreciation, and the plaintiffs now sue to recover the excess paid under protest.

The protest in the first case set out that the plaintiffs could procure a Consular certificate to the depreciation, but none such was offered.

The protest in the second case alleged what was the true value according to the quotation of the Exchange office at Trieste, as certified on the invoice by our Consul there. But the certificate from the Exchange office was dated four months after the importation.

In the third case no certificate was produced or offered to be produced.

Held by the Court—That the importer must in all cases offer such consular certificate or a bond that he will procure it, to be entitled to the depreciation.

That in the second case even if the protest were sufficient, the evidence does not sustain it.

Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant.

APPOINTMENT OF REAPPRAISERS—REFUSAL TO REAPPRAISE.

John Lehmaier et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell.—The plaintiffs made two importations of goods in the year 1852. They had purchased the first about two months before shipment, and the price in the invoice was the purchase price. On an appraisal and a reappraisal the value had been raised more than 10 per cent., and the penalty of 20 per cent. was accordingly exacted and paid under protest. The protest was general and specified but two exceptions to the reappraisal; first, that the reappraisers were not sworn by the Collector, and second, that the penalty cannot be exacted except where the importer has raised his invoice price on entry.

The goods of the second importation were also appraised, and their value raised; the penalty exacted and paid under protest. This protest was also general, but contained a notice as follows: "You should not refuse us the appraisement of a merchant appraiser under the acts of 1818, 1830 and 1832." The only evidence of such refusal is a letter of the plaintiffs to the defendant, in which they said, "The appraisement which has been made is not satisfactory, and *if desired*, such evidence and statements will be produced to you as can be furnished to satisfy you of the fairness of our invoice."

Held by the Court—That in the first case it was sufficient that the reappraisers were sworn by a deputy collector; and that the penalty attaches, whether the importer makes the addition to his invoice or not. That in the second case the plaintiffs gave no absolute unconditional notice of dissatisfaction to the Collector, which they must do to entitle them to a reappraisal, but only announced that they would give evidence, if the Collector desired it; and as he had no desire on the subject, their appeal was in effect abandoned. (16 How. 263.)

But if the Collector had refused to appoint a merchant appraiser, as claimed, still the appraisement was valid. It becomes of no effect only when there has been another appraisement; and the plaintiff's remedy, if he had refused, would be by an action on the case against him for breach of duty.

That neither of the protests, therefore, can avail the plaintiffs.

Verdict set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant.

INSPECTOR'S SALARY AT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

John Corkle vs. Hugh Maxwell.—In the year 1849 the plaintiff and one Jackson made application to *the Secretary of the Treasury to have the store No.* 71 Greenwich-street, which they occupied, designated as a public store, under the Warehouse Act, and it was so designated, March 14, 1849. On that day Jackson and Corkle were required by the Warehouse Superintendent, in accordance with the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, to notify the Collector whether they would pay $1,095 the *salary of an inspector, payable monthly, or half the* amount of storage accruing on goods put into the store. They notified the Collector that they elected to pay the Inspector's salary, and did pay it monthly up to May, 1850, and it was handed over *to the Treasury of the United States. The payment* on Sept. 1, 1849, was, however, made under protest, and in November, 1851, they also protested against the payment, extending their protest to all past and future payments, and claiming to hold *the Government and the defendant liable for the* amount. Jackson assigned his interest in the claim to the plaintiff, who brought suit to recover *the amounts so paid, in the Supreme Court of the* State, which was by the defendant removed to this Court.

Held by the Court—That Jackson & Corkle had no right to keep a bonded warehouse by virtue of any *law. It was only a privilege conferred upon them* by the Secretary of the Treasury.

That money paid by reason of fraud or oppression or extortion, or to secure a right which the party is entitled to but cannot obtain except by the payment, can be recovered back by the party paying it.

That this money was not paid by Jackson & Corkle to secure them in any right which they were entitled to, and was therefore paid voluntarily and could not be recovered, even if the Government had no right to claim the payment.

That the intent of the law of Aug. 6, 1846, was that duties should be paid [illegible] the [illegible] of importation, but if not paid they might be warehoused at the charge and risk of the importer.

That Jackson & Corkle's storehouse would not have been placed in a proper condition without an inspector to guard and watch the goods, and as they were to make the warehouse fit for the receipt of goods at their own charge, it was right that they should pay for the services of such inspector.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible] Term.

[illegible]

Kohlman vs. Orser.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

Alcock vs. [illegible]—[illegible] order affirmed with costs.

Bailey vs. [illegible].—[illegible] overruled, and judgment for plaintiff, with costs, on [illegible] prayer of complaint.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Hoyt vs. Mead.—Ordered that the defendant have leave to file and serve the demurrer mentioned in the affidavit used on motion, and on payment of $7 costs of motion, within five days after service of the order hereon.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Christy vs. Murphy et al.—This case, which bids fair to continue almost as long as the case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce, was again brought up yesterday. The matter this time came up on a motion [illegible] [illegible] from an [illegible] which they were [illegible] in consequence of refusing to obey an order of the Court [illegible] them from using the title of "Christy's Minstrels."

The Common Pleas Contempt Case.

It appears that a Mr. James Myers, Jr., [illegible] [illegible] Court of Common Pleas against Mr. [illegible] [illegible] A summons was served on Mr. Overton [illegible] in the action, and the plaintiff, on an affidavit [illegible] *tered a judgment by default against Mr. Overton* [illegible] an order for an examination of the defendant [illegible] which the defendant refused to obey, alleging that the judgment was invalid, illegal and void. An attachment *was then issued by the Court,* [illegible] [illegible] jurisdiction over his person. A hearing [illegible] and the Court [illegible] [illegible] *mitted a contempt of Court*, and a fine [illegible] committed to the County Jail until he should submit to be *examined as to his property*.

A writ of *habeas corpus* [illegible] returnable yesterday. The case was not called on, however, [illegible] nothing, [illegible] except to adjourn the case to Wednesday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[illegible]

Purdy vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.—This was a suit against the Corporation to compel them to complete the sale of a lease of the Pier No. [illegible] [illegible] River. It appeared that at the annual sale of leases of piers of the City, the plaintiff offered $[illegible] per year for the pier, subject, as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than that the portion required as a dumping ground for manure, coal, ashes and the like [illegible] [illegible] boats be [illegible]. The plaintiff paid the [illegible] [illegible] deposit, but the Comptroller refused to execute the lease, on the ground [illegible] [illegible] whole of the pier, and [illegible] [illegible] deposit. The annual value of [illegible] [illegible] If there had been no condition [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] [illegible] power to lease that part of the pier [illegible] by an *ordinance of the Common Council* [illegible] for public purposes. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

HABEAS CORPUS—MADAME DUVAL AGAIN IN COURT.

In the matter of Madame M. Cornelia, alias [illegible] *M. Cornelia*, [illegible]—[illegible] will be remembered, [illegible] Madame Duval, [illegible] [illegible] on a criminal charge [illegible] [illegible] late trial for bribery. Some days since it was reported in the TIMES that this same Madame Duval [illegible] and her lady [illegible] [illegible] robbing a certain gentleman [illegible] of [illegible] one hundred dollars in the city of Boston. The arrest, however, [illegible] upon the affidavit and prayer of Wm. D. Eaton, Captain of the Fourth Police Station, Boston, [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] of this City, issued a warrant for the arrest and detention of the fugitives until a requisition could be obtained from the Governor of Massachusetts upon the Governor of New-York, for their surrender to be conveyed thither. They were arrested and detained. The officers from Boston arrived with [illegible] [illegible] of Governor Clark, authorizing [illegible] [illegible]. The Governor of Massachusetts [illegible] the counsel obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, and [illegible] before Justice Mitchell on Saturday [illegible]

Counsel for the prisoner [illegible] [illegible] affidavit of Mr. Eaton did not recite that any crime had been committed within the State of [illegible] [illegible] have done, and therefore the [illegible] [illegible] of Governor Clark was not [illegible] warrant against them was [illegible] [illegible] the requisition of Governor Clark was [illegible] [illegible] must be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] did not agree with the indictment [illegible] could be issued [illegible]

The District-Attorney thought that it was not necessary for the affidavit and prayer of Mr. Eaton to contain proof of the crime charged [illegible] against them was sufficient. He also claimed that the Court could not go behind the warrant of the Governor, that all that it is bound to recite in the answer, is enough to make a commitment here.

Some further proof being required, the matter was adjourned until Monday.

[illegible]

Munn vs. Barnum.—It will be remembered that, some weeks ago, a judgment was recovered by Mr. Orson D. Munn against Mr. Barnum for the sum of $[illegible]. From this judgment Mr. Barnum appealed to the General Term. Mr. [illegible] of the Metropolitan Hotel, and Miller, of the Clinton Hotel, became his sureties. Mr. Barnum, [illegible] wished to convey certain of his property [illegible] [illegible] in Brooklyn, [illegible] but the [illegible] [illegible] his real estate, and he therefore could not [illegible] good title. By his counsel, he therefore applied to the Court yesterday to have the lien [illegible] [illegible] Section 282 of the Code, after providing [illegible] how judgments are to be docketed, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pending an appeal, [illegible] the appeal perfected, as provided in [illegible] *Court in which such judgment* [illegible] *special motion, after notice to the* [illegible] *judgment in such terms as they* [illegible] [illegible] entry to be made by the clerk [illegible] [illegible] ment, that the same is secured on appeal, [illegible] upon it shall cease during the pendency of [illegible] [illegible] to be a lien on the real property of the [illegible] ment debtor as against purchasers and mortgagees in good faith." Under this provision Mr. Barnum claims to have the lien now possessed by Mr. Munn released until the decision at General Term, the sureties, as he alleges, being good for the amount of the judgment.

Counsel for Mr. Munn objected to this being done. He admitted that where the defendant was a man of large real property, and not at all embarrassed, the Court might consider it proper to grant this motion. But in the present case, [illegible] but that Mr. Barnum was considerably embarrassed in circumstances, and if he disposed of his real property the defendant might be unable to collect the judgment. Two sureties were given, but they were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] precarious business, and there was no knowing how soon they might become insolvent. He claimed that it was manifestly unjust to deprive the plaintiff out of any lien which his diligence might have secured him.

Mr. Barnum was present, and appeared considerably excited as Mr. O'Conor's allusions to his insolvency.

The Court took the papers, and promised to render a decision on Monday.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1856.

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It is thought not unlikely that the struggle for the Speakership in the House of Representatives will terminate to-day or to-morrow. The proceedings on Saturday were highly important, as indicating the sense of the House in regard to the agitation of the Slavery question and in relation to the Missouri Compromise. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, offered a series of three resolutions, embodying the following points:

First. That no man should be elected Speaker who does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the people of the country for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or who will hesitate to commit himself for the restoration of that restriction.

Second. [illegible] should be restored as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it as the necessary and certain means of securing harmony and concord among the States of the Union.

Third. That the violent and factious agitation of the Slavery question [illegible] of Congress is unwise and unjust to every section of the Union, but until the restriction is restored, it is a solemn duty we owe to the past, present and future, to steadily and firmly persevere in the efforts to that end.

The first of these resolutions was rejected by one majority; the second was adopted by one majority, and the third was rejected by three majority. Mr. [illegible] then offered a resolution, declaring that the agitation of the Slavery question is unwise, and unjust to a portion of the people, injurious to every section, and ought not to be countenanced, which was adopted by one majority; after which Mr. MEACHAM, of Vermont, offered another resolution, declaring that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an example of useless and factious agitation of the Slavery question, which was adopted by a vote of one hundred and eight to ninety-three—thirty-two members being absent. The Yeas and Nays are given in the telegraphic report.

The Senate was not in session.

President Pierce on Squatter Sovereignty.

The President's message on Kansas affairs indicates that Democratic politicians have had enough of "squatter sovereignty," "popular sovereignty," and that whole mass of theoretical mummery which passes under the generic name of "the principle of the Nebraska bill." According to the President, the Kansas-Nebraska act declared the opinion of Congress on the following:

"Two great points of constitutional construction: One, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the general government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory considered as an inchoate State are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provisions and principles of the Constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act."

It is easy to perceive that the first of these "great political rights" asserts a very extensive jurisdiction in behalf of the general Government, a jurisdiction which must, in practice, greatly encroach upon, if it does not wholly absorb, the right of self-government nominally conceded to the people. If the Federal Government have the right to provide for the political organization of a Territory, which we do not doubt, by what necessity is it required that the same authority should undertake the "administration" of its affairs? Why not permit the people of a Territory to administer their local government for and by themselves, under the forms provided by Congress? Why should not the people elect their Governor, their Secretary, Attorneys, Marshals, and other Executive officers, and appoint their own Judiciary? We contend that in principle the regulation of all these matters belongs to Congress, and that it may, at its discretion, exercise by its own agents the functions involved in that right, or that it may surrender and delegate them to the people of a Territory. But, it is manifest that if Congress means to assert the "right of popular government," it can do nothing more than provide the form and skeleton of a government, and is obliged to commit the whole machine to the people, to be worked by them in their own way. If it does less than this, if it retains in the hands of the general authority the power to appoint and remove the agents necessary to administer the system, to change or to supersede the system, then the theory of popular government is a pretence. It is on the one part a fraud and a cheat; on the other a miserable delusion.

The second right asserted is that which is said to belong to the people. It is the first official definition, so far as our memory serves us, of "squatter sovereignty." Can anybody understand it? Does the alleged right, thus explained, amount to anything? Is it not a mere labyrinth of limitations, a maze of terms without significance? We have examined the passage very closely, and find it a mere congeries of words, a piling together of the clippings and parings of propositions which the writer has no design of asserting. To give the people of a Territory any rights at all, they and it together must be considered an "inchoate state." Then, "in the exercise of self-government," if that be first accorded them by superior authority, they may "determine their own domestic institutions," *provided* those institutions shall be such as are permitted, first, by the Constitution, and second, by the laws of Congress. If they adopt Slavery—for according to President PIERCE they are obliged to do this, as the Constitution [illegible] recognize and create Slavery into all the Territories—and then adopt all their other institutions to the will and the laws of Congress, the people having nothing more to do but to come into the Union as soon as they can get in, because a Territory which has complied with all these conditions is entitled to admission; only the existing States have the right *to decide upon the proper time, and may postpone* the time indefinitely.

The meaning of all this shuffling and equivocation we take to be, that the counterfeit principles set up as pretexts for the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise have served their turn and are to be discarded and abandoned. These doctrines being very dangerous as well as palpably false, the South requires the repudiation of them to be made in a manner as thorough and effective as the repudiation of the compact.

Mr. PIERCE is a candidate for renomination, and relies chiefly upon his servility to Southern policy to carry him through that ordeal. We shall be prepared for many more Messages to Congress before the Cincinnati Convention, as meanly subservient to one section, as defiant and unjust toward the other, as this one is. But is not the President bidding against himself? A very large part of his Annual Message consisted of a tissue of defamation of the Free States. This was the highest bid yet made for Southern support, and we have not heard that any competitor has since entered the lists. Is there not a possibility that the South itself may become disgusted? We almost regret that the Nominating Convention is so far distant, because it appears that the extravagancies of the President in pursuit of the prize which it holds up to his raptured gaze are multiplied by the days and weeks which separate him from it.

Cobden's Peace Pamphlet.

In the days of PITT, pamphleteering in England was in the ascendant. Large prices were paid for this species of manufacture, and a successful pamphleteer was sure of a pleasant berth either in the Colonies or Customs. But with the advent of steam and a faster time, pamphleteering, like stage-coaches, packet-ships, and many other good old things, went out, and the terse, condensed, *spasmodic* editorials came in. Men wished to come at the substance without the trouble of clearing off a load of fat and flimsy surrounding. Pamphlets, in these days, are looked on as dull affairs, and seldom bring either fame or fortune. Editors, on the contrary, are at a premium. Many of the highest Statesmen of England, including Lord CLARENDON, have been shown to be in communication even with the lesser lights of the Fourth Estate, and are supposed, not without good reason, to contribute occasionally to the leading journals of England. Mr. WILSON, Editor of the *Economist*, is Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. LOWE, of the *Times*, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Mr. GODLEY, of the *Chronicle*, Inspector-General of Stores; Mr. HAYWARD, of the same journal, Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and Mr. JOHN FORSTER, of the *Examiner*, recently appointed Secretary to the Commission of Lunacy. The Press is omnipotent.

Mr. COBDEN is the only one of the fast men of the day who still adheres to the dull old custom, and each year before the coming of Parliament he lets off a pamphlet, which from the political reputation of the writer, and the strong fortifications of facts which he rears around a very weak idea, is generally rescued by the press from those "deep solitudes and awful cells" to which the fraternity are generally devoted. These annual emanations of Mr. COBDEN have been chiefly remarkable hitherto for the audacity of their predictions and the strange and almost miraculous promptitude with which every prophecy has been reversed by the events. He had scarcely announced, with oracular solemnity, in 1848, that all the world was at peace, when quick upon the footsteps of his pamphlet came the roar of revolution. He had hardly half delivered, but a few months since, his prediction that Sebastopol would never fall, when the telegraph ran by him, with the message on its flash, "*Sebastopol est prise.*" If history is but philosophy teaching by example, and we are to gather the future from the lessons of the past, the Allied troops are likely to be in St. Petersburg in the course of the Summer, for Mr. COBDEN emphatically predicts that they can never get there.

The truth is that Mr. COBDEN, like many men who is by extraordinary combination of circumstances have once met with brilliant success, and are apt to attribute results belonging much to such circumstance to natural endowment. Hence his oracular tone on public affairs in Europe. But there is a vast difference between the comparatively simple principles which underlie the Free-Trade agitation, and the complicated principles at the bottom of this war question. Mr. COBDEN's business-like capacities and vigorous common sense qualified him admirably for the advocacy of Free-Trade, though in this case we cannot forget that a statesman-like mind such as PEEL's was needed to transform into law what would have been otherwise an abstract agitation. Then a famine in Ireland came to give terrible weight to COBDEN's arguments, and coerce PEEL into their practical application.

However, if Mr. COBDEN's business training and cottonized heart gave him great facilities for his Free-Trade campaign, the very nature of these peculiar characteristics disable him from grasping questions which affect higher principles; and this inability is fully illustrated in his present pamphlet entitled "What Next, and Next?" We have from the outset of the war not manifested any particular sympathy with either the designs of LOUIS NAPOLEON or the movements of the British Cabinet. We have, on the contrary, looked on the course of the one with the deepest distrust, upon the perplexities of the other with the sincerest commiseration. But of one thing we were fully convinced, that whatever may have been or may be the duplicity of their rulers, the heart of the people of England and France is sound. With them the war is one of liberty against despotism. Masses of men are not apt to waste much time in metaphysical discussion on the niceties of diplomacy. The huge fact that the Czar is the greatest incarnation of despotism on earth towers in their mind above all other considerations, and the people of England and France cheer on the efforts to strike down one they deem a despot. Absolutism once humbled in its firmest stronghold in St. Petersburg cannot *long retain unshaken in Vienna*, Berlin, Paris or Westminster itself. Hence the instinct of the masses is vehemently in *favor of the war, as intuitively they feel that in* its progress and development, Cabinets and LOUIS NAPOLEONS and stock-jobbers and cotton manufacturers may lose, but that freedom must eventually be the gainer. But a narrow-minded tradesman like COBDEN, is unable to fathom the deep aspirations of popular feeling. Hence he does not see that this war has already done what whole loadfulls of his pamphlet would not have accomplished, and infused into the heart of the British people a thorough contempt for the ruling classes and the imbecility of the aristocracy, and organized an alliance between aristocratic England and democratic France, which may, in the event of LOUIS NAPOLEON's death, or any of those strange circumstances which spring up in stormy periods, be prolific of results to freedom.

Affairs of British India.

The forced surrender to the Russians of the gallant and enduring garrison of Kars,—attributable as is generally believed to the willful neglect and petty jealousy of the British officials at Constantinople,—seems likely to give rise to serious complications, endangering the material interests and the supremacy of Great Britain in India. If ever the representatives of a great power should have laid aside their jealousies and private feelings, and acted with vigor and singleness of purpose, apart from every other consideration, it was here; for on this disastrous event may depend not only the mere triumph or defeat of an army in Asia Minor, but the future interest and security of the British Empire in India.

The latest accounts from Bombay and Calcutta are of the gravest character. They announce the insurrection of the Santals unsubdued, and the necessity for the proclamation of martial law in their district—a considerable portion of the Province of Bengal—the continuation of the religious warfare between the Hindoos and Mussulmans of Oude, and the still graver intelligence of the capture or annexation of Herat, the frontier town of Affghanistan and Chorassan, by the Shah of Persia, the undoubted favorer of the Czar, although nominally the ally of the Queen of England.

This latter event—if authentic—when viewed in connection with the recent triumph of Russian arms in Armenia and Mingrelia, (the capture of Kars and the retreat of OMAR PACHA,) which muscovite energy and zeal will not fail to turn a good account—is one of the deepest importance, and calls for prompt and decisive action on the part of the English Government. It is not difficult to believe that if the corrupt and feeble ruler of Persia has taken this step, he was prompted to it by Russian agents at Teheran, and that it was intended as a direct menace against British India. Herat, situated just within the boundary of Affghanistan, once the Capital of the Mighty Empire ruled by TIMOUR, is the great mart for the products of Hindostan, is the Indian gate of the only road leading from the Caspian to the Indus, and has in consequence been designated the "Key of India." From this point a hostile army might at any time be marched into the centre of Affghanistan, and although any attempt at conquest would be vain from the natural facilities for defence which this country affords, the moral effect upon a restless and disaffected population might be incalculable and might entail, as the Bombay correspondent of the *London Times* says, "the reconquest of Northern India." England must not forget that her dominion in India over the various vanquished races of which the population is composed, has only been secure so long as it has been upheld by the sword, and so long as she has been able to preserve the *prestige* of indomitable armies and colossal power. Conquest can never be very palatable to the conquered, victories cannot be gained without inflicting injury on the vanquished, and the system pursued by Great Britain in India, for more than a century, of continually making fresh conquests, and extending her frontiers by the absorption of neighboring States, for the purpose of proprocuring order and tranquillity in those countries already submitted to her rule, does not tend to efface the bitter feeling of subjection and inferiority, which the inhabitants of these countries must feel against their invaders. The arrogant policy of England towards the native population has not been such as to obliterate this recollection. They obey because they fear, not because they love; and were any event to arise to weaken this fear, by diminishing the *prestige* of British power, the most fearful and wide-spread conflict would be the result, which, were it to take place at the present moment, when England's utmost energies are required in Europe,—when, to strengthen her army in the Crimea, she has been obliged to withdraw a great portion of her European troops from her Indian Possessions,—would obviously be productive to her of the most serious difficulties, and to her enemy of the most incalculable benefit. Whether, therefore, Russian intrigues have occasioned this reported act of aggression on the part of the Shah of Persia against the drunken Khan of Herat, or not, if it be not promptly and effectually repulsed, it will be none the less injurious to England. The obstinacy with which General MOURAVIEFF sustained the siege of Kars proved the importance which the Czar attaches to the possession of this fortress, as a protection to his Transcaucasian Provinces; and were he to succeed in rendering his influence all-powerful at the Court of Persia,—being already in possession of Astrabad, on the Persian shore of the Caspian,—he would have little difficulty in getting all the supplies he needs, and thus obviate one of the greatest difficulties in the way of his success, now that the shores of the Black Sea are in the possession of his adversaries, and consequently closed against him. But this is only the material advantage he would gain. His increase of moral power over the Khurds and other semi-barbarous inhabitants of these countries is fully commensurate with if not greater than his material triumph. The capture of Herat by his *Persian satellite would, at any other time, and* under any other circumstances, be of comparatively trivial importance, but at the present *juncture is an event of extreme moment;* and, however disastrous may be the results which may ensue from it to English interests in India and in Asia Minor, the British Government is alone to blame. Their disgraceful negligence to use the abundant means within their reach to succor the defenders of Kars, and their feeble and unskillful diplomacy at Teheran, are the sole causes.

The insurrection of the Santals—the aboriginal tribes of the Rajmahal hills and the swampy plains in their immediate neighborhood, on the banks of the Ganges, and the fanatical war in Oude, which the profligate King and his corrupt Government have principally occasioned, are matters of lesser moment, if considered by themselves, apart from other circumstances—the former only requiring active measures of coercion to be suppressed, and the latter, the adoption of that course which, it is stated, has been already ordered, namely, taking the Government out of the hands of the present weak and incompetent ruler, and annexing Oude to the Province of Bengal.

The Santals and other kindred tribes occupying principally the District of Whangulpore, on the right bank of the Ganges, whose fanatical hatred of the Hindoos, Mohammedans and Christians has continually driven them to revolt, have been committing frightful atrocities in the name of the God of the Santals, who, they assert, appeared in a flame of fire to four brothers, who are the leaders of the insurrection, and ordered them to exterminate the enemies and persecutors of their religion; but it is believed that religious zeal has much less to do with their insurrection than a desire to wreak vengeance upon the tax and tribute collectors, who have always been the objects of their peculiar detestation. In Oude, the contest is between the Mussulman and Hindoo zealots, the one assisted and abetted by the King and his Durbar, the other fomented and supported by the people. The principal danger to be apprehended from this religious antagonism is, that it may take root amongst the Sepoy troops, in whose ranks many of both denominations are to be found; who, instead of being efficient to suppress disturbance and maintain the laws, would probably take side with the combatants, and sow the seeds of wider and more alarming revolts.

Bad News for the Live Oak Clubs.

We publish in another column this morning, a remarkable letter from Mr. LAW to one of his friends in New-Jersey, avowing his determination not to pay any money towards securing his nomination or election to the Presidency. So sternly virtuous is Mr. LAW in his resolves, that he is willing to incur the charge of "stinginess" by contracting his customary benevolences, lest his generosity should be misunderstood. Mr. LAW's virtuous resolution is highly creditable to him, but we hardly believe it will strengthen his chances for a nomination. Not only does Mr. LAW positively promise not to pay his way to the Presidency, but he now threatens to expose any mercenary adventurer who applies to him for money. But, after all, this may not have so damaging an effect upon his prospects as might be anticipated, for as Presidential candidates always have a Committee who attend to the details of election business, his friends may be less scrupulous than their principal. The letter is a curiosity in its way; and, we believe, it is the first time that a candidate for the White House has been under the necessity of declaring that he will not pay in advance for the privilege of a four years' residence in that agreeable retreat.

☞ In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on the 22d inst., the case of the rival Governors, BASHFORD *vs.* BARSTOW, came up on a motion by BASHFORD's counsel, to supplant the information filed by the Attorney-General, so as to permit BASHFORD to file an information on his own relation, and conduct the suit by himself and counsel. Mr. SMITH, Attorney-General, resisted the motion, on the plea that the Revised Statutes require his prosecution of all suits to which the State is a party. Gov. BARSTOW (acting Governor) appeared by counsel, and claimed participancy in the proceedings, resisting the motion on grounds similar to those argued by the Attorney-General. Counsel for BASHFORD called it a "triangular fight," and so it is—very like that which Mr. Midshipman Easy relates—and all the parties concerned appear to be in danger of getting a shot. It is a curious state of things.

☞ The number of vessels wrecked on the Florida Reef last year was *eighty*, valued at $1,128,500; with cargoes worth $1,720,577. The salvage at Key West and on the coast, amounted to $100,495.

☞ Rev. J. P. CROSS of Richmond, Va., and Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, spoke on the Tract Cause, at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, last night.

Horrible Tragedy in Georgia.

It was briefly mentioned, a few days ago, that SAMUEL TAYLOR and wife, an old and respectable couple, residing in Twiggs County, Ga., had been brutally murdered. The Macon *Citizen* says:

"Mr. TAYLOR was found dead in his bed, and his wife, SARAH, gasping in death alongside of him, each with one large wound on the head, inflicted by the cutting edge of an axe. Mrs. TAYLOR lived, in an insensible state, about two hours after Mr. TAYLOR's son, JAMES, reached the house from his own residence, less than a mile distant. The fiend who committed the double murder afterward attempted to burn the house, having kindled a fire on the bed, between the murdered couple, and laid a pile of kindling wood under the same, more effectually to destroy all traces of the atrocious act. Owing to the bed clothing being chiefly of woolen material, the fire did not progress rapidly, but filled the house with smoke, which caused a child of Mrs. TAYLOR's granddaughter, sleeping with its mother in another part of the house, to awake and rouse its mother, who, though deaf and dumb, managed to rouse the negroes and give the alarm to the neighbors, after putting out the fire.

From an eye-witness of the scene we learn that, so offensive was the odor of burning human flesh and blood, and of woolen and cotton goods in the room where the dead bodies lay, the company assembled (about a dozen neighbors) were compelled to lay out the dead and remove the remains of the bedding before the Coroner, living twenty miles off, could be summoned to hold an inquest. This was done on Tuesday afternoon, and a verdict given according to the foregoing facts, and with a suspicion that LEWIS, a negro fellow of Mr. TAYLOR's about 20 years old, was the murderer."

Eisfeld's Classical Soirée.

The third of Mr. EISFELD's sixth series of Classical Soirées came off in Dodworth's rooms on Saturday evening, before a large and discriminating audience. The programme contained six pieces, viz.: HAYDN's Quartette for stringed instruments, No. 67; a Quartette for four male voices, by Mr. EISFELD; MENDELSSOHN's Trio for B [illegible], op. 49, for piano, violin and violoncello; a Serenade, also by Mr. EISFELD, for male voices, and BEETHOVEN's Grand Quartette for stringed instruments, No. 10. The Quartette by HAYDN was repeated, says the programme, at the particular request of several subscribers. We are glad to notice such an evidence of good taste. *Glorious old HAYDN* is worthy of the fondest regard, and cannot be recalled too often, especially in the present day, when the license of modern music has almost destroyed the ancient landmarks. We have seldom heard a Quartette better played than this, especially in the *minuetto*, in which the inexhaustible invention of the master displays itself to so much advantage. The *adagio* which follows is a movement thoroughly and completely sublime; the subject is upheld throughout without any mechanical grossness or trickery. It is utterly free from that vulgar elaboration which too often takes the place of depth. Although the first violin did not quite satisfy us in the quality of tone, the adagio was excellently played; with a much better perception of light and shade than we have been accustomed to. In the Minuetto and the quick movements, the time was taken much faster than the composer dreamt of in his days. But this is a fast age, and probably the old masters would be a little wearisome if they retained all their wonted stateliness. No one cares for stateliness when good sleighing can be had for sixpence.

MENDELSSOHN's trio afforded us another opportunity of seeing and hearing that beautiful woman and admirable *pianiste*, Mad. W. V. WALLACE. Our readers well remember that, two years ago, we expressed our delight with this lady's performance of that other trio of MENDELSSOHN's, in C minor, also given at one of Mr. EISFELD's soirées. Since then we have had no opportunity of hearing Mad. WALLACE in public. For reasons best known to married folk, her sphere has subsequently been a purely domestic one. We are disposed to quarrel with this arrangement, for several reasons. In the first place, Mad. WALLACE is too admirable an *artiste* to be spared from the concert room for two years at a time; and secondly, because if she takes such long rests, she must of necessity lose much of her strength and dexterity, and consequently weaken our appreciation of her after efforts. We could not help perceiving the justice of these reflections on Saturday evening, forced on us the more unpleasantly by a keen recollection of what Madame WALLACE did in the same room two seasons previously. With an *artiste* like Madame WALLACE any consideration of the relative difficulty of the two trios is of course out of the question, for with great mechanical capabilities difficulties dwindle into a matter of mere effort of will. Simply, then, Madame WALLACE has mislaid (we cannot say lost) much of her vigorous command of the instrument. She plays, to be sure, with the same artistic feeling, and the same quick perception of her author's meaning, but it is no longer the playing of the Concert room, but of the parlor. There is a deficiency of that vital force and brilliancy which can alone electrify an audience. At times the piano could scarcely be heard above the other instruments. To be sure, the latter were careless and obscure, and the piano itself seemed to have a heavy touch. But the principal cause of our disappointment is to be found in the fact that Madame WALLACE, in neglecting the public, has also neglected the practice which all Concert players must constantly inure themselves to. In the finale only did Madame WALLACE exhibit that large style and bold coloring for which she is remarkable among female pianists. She seemed to regain all her former energy and *bravura*, and dashed through the movement superbly. A burst of applause told how keenly the audience appreciated such playing. We hope that Mme. WALLACE will not again retire into private life for two years. There are opportunities of playing this season, if she is disposed to do so, and we are sure we shall not have to scold if she will avail herself of them. We have little to add concerning the trio. It is a mature work of the master, and displays considerable individuality and minuteness in its construction. It produces a good effect when well performed, and that we suspect, is all that can be said of it.

BEETHOVEN's tenth quartette ended the programme. It was performed with but moderate precision, but was delightful even under such circumstances. The vocal quartette, sung with spirit, was a little too nasal for perfect enjoyment.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jun., commences an engagement here to-night, and appears in a new play, written expressly for him, by Mr. BAYLE BERNARD, called "The Iron Mask," and relating, of course, to that strange individual whose identity has been a matter of so much dispute among historians and literary people.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The management has effected an engagement with Mr. H. PERRY, a gentleman who enjoys considerable popularity in Philadelphia, and who is said to be a desirable acquisition to any company. Mr. PERRY will make his *début* to-night before a New-York audience, in the comedy of "Laugh When You Can," playing *Gossamer* to Mr. BURTON's *Bonus* and Mrs. HUGHES' *Mrs. Gloomly*. "The Old Dutch Governor," with BURTON as the *Burgomaster*, will also be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—SHAKSPEARE's comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" will be played to-night. The *caste* is strong, and so far as acting is concerned, we shall probably be satisfied. We hope to be able to say the same of the scenery and costumes, although if we judge by the production of "Midas" on Saturday night we have very little ground for indulging this hope. There will be some dancing after the comedy, and the performances will terminate with the burlesque of "Midas" *burlesqued*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. HENRY PLACIDE appears to-night in MORTON's five-act comedy of "Speed the Plough." The *caste* includes the names of the principal artists of this theatre. Performances commence with the comedietta "Who Speaks First?"

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two performances to-day. In the afternoon, "Poor Pillicoddy" and "No, or the Glorious Minority." In the evening, the grand romantic drama of "Satan in Paris."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The burlesque extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" to-night, together with an unequaled selection of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED.—A new Panorama, painted by well known artists, opens to-night at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. The great interest attaching to the countries illustrated, and the accuracy of the paintings themselves will insure the success of this new artistic undertaking.

MASON AND BERGMANN give their third *Matinée Musicale*, to-morrow, at Dodworth's, commencing at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Contested Aldermanic Seat—Hard Swearing Somewhere.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the contested election case in the Twenty-second Ward, between Messrs. DRAKE and SHAUGHNESSY, met, yesterday afternoon, at No. 8 City Hall. Present, Aldermen VARIAN, VALENTINE and DRAKE. The evidence for the defence was given. The proceedings tended mostly to show that the ticket on which all the names, except SHAUGHNESSY's, were scratched, and which his friends declared to have been rejected, was counted in the canvass. Messrs. JAMES BOWLEY and JOHN C. MALE, Inspectors, and JOHN McSORLEY and REV. R. CHAPMAN, poll-clerks at the last election in the First District of the Twenty-second Ward, testified distinctly to that point. They also impeached the testimony of CALLAHAN, the witness for SHAUGHNESSY, who swore that he had taken nothing during the day except coffee, by proving that he was intoxicated. Messrs. JACKSON, BARRETT, and others also testified to this point.

Mr. BILLINGS DRAKE, brother of the Alderman, swore that he had in no manner induced PETER CALLAHAN to vote, and that he had had a previous conversation with him, in which he (C.) told him that he was not a voter. Alderman DRAKE never wrote him a note to put CALLAHAN to work on the streets. Witness was asked what arrangements he had made with the men employed on the streets as to how they should vote, to which question Alderman DRAKE's counsel objected. After a long discussion, the Committee [illegible] The witness was then excused [illegible] but no tickets [illegible] any.

It will be remembered [illegible] that Mr. DRAKE asked him to vote [illegible] SHAUGHNESSY's [illegible] gave it to him.

The testimony for Alderman DRAKE being closed, the Committee adjourned until [illegible] afternoon, when the counsel on both sides will sum up.

A New Panorama [illegible] Exhibition.

There was an exhibition of a series of Panoramic Pictures at Academy Hall, on Saturday evening. The attendance was very large. The difficulties incident to an "opening night" were fully experienced, and detracted somewhat from the pleasure of the entertainment. The illustrations of "[illegible]" painted by Mr. WEST, did not strike us as very good, and the gentleman who explained it bungled very badly. Mr. HEINE's painting, illustrating "Japan," was very fine. Mr. LANDERS made a speech between the two, and was more eloquent than was necessary. He ranked Mr. WEST's enterprise with KANE's, and declaimed on the Americanism of his character. Mr. LANDERS showed distinctly that he practices oratory in the Live Oak Clubs. The music of the evening was all that could be desired. The exhibition, we presume, will prove popular.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church of New-York City.

A bill for the incorporation of a society bearing the above name was introduced into the Assembly on Friday, by Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the provisions of the bill, the following-named persons are associated as members of such society:

Mrs. Charlotte James, Mrs. Phebe Palmer, Mrs. Caroline E. Doud, Mrs. Julia M. Olin, Mrs. Jane E. Baker, Miss Imogene Merwin.

The objects of the institution are to support one or more missionaries to labor among the poor of the City of New-York, especially of the Five Points; to provide food, clothing, and means of education for them; and to maintain a school for the latter purpose at the Five Points. The bill gives the Corporation the general powers to purchase and hold real estate, to adopt a Constitution, &c., usually bestowed upon like societies.

Trying It On.

It is said that half-a-dozen would-be filibusters secreted themselves on board the *North Star* when she last left this port, with a view of obtaining a free passage to Nicaragua. They were detected when the vessel was at Sandy Hook and were there landed to make their way back as best they could. The unfortunate fellows after several hours' tramping through snow and sand managed to reach the City almost famished, and vowing that they would never again attempt a free passage.

Do their Mothers Know that one Out? Poor Things.

Can you learn through the medium of your Corps of Reporters the reason why day after day, in this bitter cold weather, a number of "poor little girls" are allowed to remain for an hour in the morning at the door of a house in Sixth-avenue adjoining the Church corner of Twentieth-street? Is it possible that the parents of these children can know how they are treated? It is the greatest wonder in the world that some of them have not been frozen.

The Trial of the Chief of Police.

Those who have attended the levees of the Chief of Police in the Mayor's Office, during a few Saturday afternoons, and who anticipated a renewal of that same enjoyable season on Saturday last, were disappointed. The City Judge was engaged elsewhere, the Recorder was indisposed and, the Mayor would not go on without them. Therefore the trial of the Chief was adjourned until Saturday next.

Enterprising.

Neither the Second, Sixth, or Eighth-avenue cars have reached their lower depots since the snow-storm of Jan. 5. This is worthy of the Nineteenth Century and the Railroad Companies.

☞ The Board of Assessors have directed the Assessors of the several wards to increase the Personal Assessments in all cases where they have reason to believe that the same is desirable, and in no case shall reductions be made unless satisfactory evidence be presented under affidavit.

☞ Last week the *Picayune* was prohibited from being sold on some of our railroads, because of a grim cut in it that cast a reflection upon their conductors. This week it has *Jack Rose's* head shown up in a ridiculous light. But strange to say, the railroads all permit it to be peddled.

☞ The Police have not received any pay for a month. They don't like it, and are grumbling both loud and deep, and wish that Comptroller FLAGG was—out of office. Such of them as have not credit with the grocers are in a bad fix.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.—*Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, Va., dated Jan. 11, 1856.*

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: On the 7th December last, Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express Office, situated in a large four story brick building, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire, and their safe remained buried in the burning ruins until yesterday, when it was dug out, and even then found surrounded with live coals, and almost red-hot iron lay beside it; the house ornaments were nearly all melted off. We were witnesses to this fire; and if anything can resist such heat is [illegible] be hotter—it is a triumph indeed. We inclose a certificate from several parties who saw it opened.

Yours truly, ROWLAND & BROS.

CERTIFICATE. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11, 1856.

By request of Messrs. Rowland & Bros., we this day attended the opening of one of Herring's Patent Fire-proof Safes, which was in the fire of Dec. 7, belonging to Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express, and found the papers and contents in a perfect state of preservation. It was, in our opinion, as severe a test as could be had. A large four story building entirely destroyed, and the safe remaining the whole time surrounded by fire, and subject to an intense heat, for forty days before dug from the ruins.

[Signed.] GEO. F. ANDERSON, G. HALL, WM. D. REYNOLDS, A. B. M'CLEAN, MILES DAVIS, W. W. JACOBS.

I am fully satisfied with the manner in which the above mentioned safe preserved its contents.

A. A. COWDERY, Agent Adams & Co.'s Express.

Extract from a Norfolk Paper.

ADAMS' SAFE.—One of Herring's celebrated Fire-proof Safes was in Adams' Express Office when the building was burned, several weeks ago. It remained buried in the rubbish until Thursday, when it was taken out. The fire, on the occasion alluded to, was one of the fiercest we ever saw; and when the chest was found, after a lapse of forty days, it was surrounded by embers, glowing brightly. When opened, the papers and other articles it contained were found to be sound and generally in good condition, thus affording another proof of the security and superiority of these safes. The one alluded to may be seen at the warehouse of Messrs. Rowland & Bros., who are agents for the makers. It shows clearly the evidences of a severe test of its incombustible qualities, since the exterior was red hot in the burning furnace that raged around it, and amid the embers that glared around it for hours, days and weeks.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks for sale by

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES—PROFESSOR WILLIS'S LETTER.

[illegible], Nov. 17, 1855.

To Messrs. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale of Rich's Salamander Safes, on Improvements [illegible] Patent:

GENTLEMEN—It is so very common, now-a-days, to recommend everything, good, bad, or indifferent, that I seldom allow myself to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale to the public, but I should not do my duty did I hesitate to say that I think the above safe has no superior. During the late fire in our city, my papers were exposed, in one of these safes, for fifty-two hours, to the most intense heat, without injury, except getting wet by large quantities of water having been thrown upon the safe before it was taken out of the ruins. Yours respectfully, J. M. WESTON.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees excel in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the greatest elegance, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines can obtain it, by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money returned. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous Dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of Wigs and Toupees are [illegible]. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—DR. NEWTON'S office for the scientific treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections is now at No. [illegible] av., near 18th-st.

[illegible]

BERTHA;

OR,

THE SEASIDE COTTAGE.

BY ANNE CONSE.

(Continued from Saturday's Times.)

CHAPTER III.

[illegible] Reginald Holt did not return [illegible] to the parlor. Bertha after waiting for him till she was tired, walked out to the garden, and then over to a grove of thick, dark firs and pines, which covered a hill in the rear of Mr. Holt's mansion.

Her thoughts were in great confusion, in fact she was trying hard not to think at all.

"I will make up my mind to nothing till I see Reginald again [illegible] and it may be he can make all things [illegible] Dear Reginald! dear Florence! what should I do without you? I should wish to lie down here on this hill, and never rise again. I hope I shall always be thankful to my Father in Heaven for the gift of such true and dear friends. Oh! how I love them. Oh! Reginald, Reginald, I love you more and better every day. Dear, dearest Reginald!"

The latter words were, in consequence of Bertha's growing [illegible], spoken aloud, and Reginald, who, unperceived by her, had wandered to the grove, overheard them.

Arguing well therefrom for the success of a new scheme which had just matured itself in his brain, Reginald sprang lightly to Bertha's side, and clasped her in a fond embrace.

"Not dearer than my Bertha," said he with a smile which told the blushing girl as plainly as did his words, that her lover had overheard her fervent exclamation.

"What did your father say?" questioned Bertha, anxious [illegible].

[illegible]

"Yes," said Florence, [illegible]

[illegible]

"You are a revengeful little darling, ain't you?" laughed her husband, trying to catch her as she started up from the sofa.

She darted past him to the open window, and out into the veranda. The next instant he heard her calling:

"Come, Alfred, come quickly; some one wishes to see you," and he followed through the garden to the front side of the house.

A carriage stood before the door, and in the hall he saw his wife and Bertha clasped in each other's arms.

"I also must welcome Miss McDonald to our dwelling," said Burleigh, advancing with outstretched hand and smiling face.

Bertha was struggling to appear cheerful, for she did not wish Mr. Burleigh to understand her situation till she had conversed privately with Florence.

"Not him, Bertha," said Florence; "you were so bashful you wouldn't do it the day we were married, but now I insist that you shall do your duty."

"I also insist, Miss McDonald," said the gentleman, drawing the young girl towards him, and bowing his cheek to her lips.

Bertha pressed a half-timid, half-mischievous kiss upon it, which he instantly and heartily returned; and then, with merry words and smothered laughter, the three withdrew to the dressing-room of Florence.

"Tis the pleasantest room in the house," said the owner, apologizing for making it rather a sitting-room, "and as you are to be one of the family, I use no ceremony with you, my dear. This gentleman intends to treat himself to occasional fits of jealousy on account of our great friendship and affection for each other. Whenever we see them coming upon him we will ring for help to lead him to his own room. Don't you hope he'll enjoy them, Bertha?"

"Nay, Florence, I should be sorry to become a bone of contention in this household. If I trouble any of its inmates I shall not continue to do so after being made aware of the fact."

This was said seriously, and with a sigh. Bertha was "thinking back."

Florence started. She had never seen her friend in such a mood. She then noticed how pale she was, and that her eyes looked sunken and dim. The flush called up by her arrival and warm welcome was leaving Bertha's features, and the traces which such agony as she had endured always leave were again becoming visible upon her face.

"Why, Bertha, what does ail you? You are tired to death and half starved with your long ride, or you are sick. You look as if you ought to be abed—won't you go and lie down? I will carry up your lunch myself, and you shall eat and drink and sleep with me close beside you."

"Thank you, dear Florence—no, I will not lie down at present. I am not tired, although I do not feel quite well. Perhaps I shall feel better after lunch, and I am certain a walk in that delightful garden will revive me more than a nap could do."

"Just as you please. I will ring for lunch at once, and we will, then, all go into the garden. It is a delightful one, Bertha, and at the lower end of it there is a large bath-house. We are going to learn to swim just as soon as the weather grows warmer. Oh! Bertha, you must not think of being sick or low-spirited here, for it is the home of happiness. Alfred and I've determined you shall not go back to live in that old, dim, sunless castle of the iron rule again. We are going to have you marry the very nicest, most agreeable and wealthy young gentleman we can find, and he is to be induced to purchase the grounds adjoining Elm Lawn, and there you are to erect your country residence, and Alfred will sell him the mate to our city mansion, and then, oh! then, dear Bertha, our happiness will be complete."

"You can build air-castles as well as ever, I see," answered Bertha, smiling faintly. "I cannot do so, as in other days."

"Well, I shall do it for you, then. You need not call what I've been saying an 'air castle,' though, for I assure you I intend to have it all laid on a solid earthly foundation. Don't I, Alfred?"

"Yes, indeed, and Miss McDonald, you may as well give up all further care for your future fate, for Florence is determined to plan for you. She has done nothing else than arrange and rearrange for you, since she found herself settled at Elm Lawn. I think you cannot do better than resign yourself, at once into her hands, for she is an admirable general."

Lunch being now brought in, the friends partook thereof, and then started for a ramble through the grounds.

The pure, fresh air revived the drooping spirits of Bertha, and her strong, brave nature began to rally. The kind interest and affection that the Burleighs manifested in her was like healing balm to her wounded spirit; and for the remainder of the day the clouds were banished from her face and eyes—(shut up within her heart—Alas!)

Alone in her chamber her sorrows overwhelmed her afresh; and she was indulging in a fit of violent weeping when Florence entered the room.

She came in smiling, and commenced speaking in a cheerful tone, but at the sight of the sobbing Bertha she stopped short.

"Why, Bertha, what is the matter?" she asked, with much anxiety, and then she flung herself beside the prostrate form of her friend, and said, caressingly:

"Dear sister, tell me what it is that troubles you. I am sure something has gone very wrong to grieve your cheerful spirit so."

"Oh! Florence, I shall never be cheerful or happy any more. I wish there were Protestant convents, I would go and hide myself in one to-morrow, and there I would stay until death came to release me from this miserable life. Florence, I am a beggar, and even Reginald considers me already to become his mistress now. Oh! Florence, what shall I do! I wish that I was in my grave. I wish I dared to go there, for I am sick of life. I never wish to go out of this room again."

Having given our readers two installments of this charming story, we would inform them that we cannot print any more of it. The continuation of it can be found only in the New-York Ledger of Feb. 2, in which popular family paper it can be obtained complete. The Ledger is altogether the handsomest weekly published in New-York—is beautifully illustrated every week, and sold at the very low price of four cents. It employs the most popular authors, and monopolizes the literary services of Fanny Fern—that gifted lady having contracted to write for no other paper. Again we would recommend our readers to procure the Ledger of Feb. 2, which will be ready this afternoon, and for sale at all the stores where newspapers are sold throughout the City and country.

CHAPTER IV.

"Beloved art thou, oh! blessed night,
For thou unfoldest to our sight,
[illegible] spreading wide,
And joys that day hath long denied."

Mrs. Florence Burleigh stood smilingly before her mirror one delightful morning in June. The fresh breeze swept down from the mountains, and, laden with the breath of flowers, blooming richly on hillside and in garden, floated in at her open windows. She was busily engaged in making herself look as beautiful as possible, while she listened for the coming of her lord and master.

[illegible] mounted from her heart to her fair face, and she turned hastily towards him. It was evident that Mrs. Burleigh was still very much in love with her noble-looking husband.

"I wish dear Bertha was as happy as I am," said she, as she sat playing with the brown curls which clustered so thickly about the dear head she held.

"What day of the month is it, Alfred?" added she, suddenly. "Bertha will be with us before we know it."

"'Tis the 10th of June, and Saturday," answered Mr. Burleigh.

[illegible]

"Ah! my beauty, you will make me jealous of this [illegible]"

Florence laughed merrily. "Now I hope I shall have a chance to avenge myself for the neglect of last Winter," said she. "That hateful Westover—he was always in my way; always after you, especially when I wanted you most."

Westover was a Southern speculator, who, understanding Mr. Burleigh to be very wealthy, had fastened himself upon him with the expectation of "making something" out of him. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 69 Maiden-lane.

Dyspeptics, Read!—The OXYGENATED BITTERS have proved more successful than all other remedies known, in cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility. Those who doubt this statement can find ample proof in one trial of the medicine.

Clinton-Avenue Church.—At a meeting of the Society of Friends of Truth and Justice, held in the Lecture room, in Brooklyn, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Clinton-avenue Congregational Society having published in various newspapers a declaration that its members were unanimously of opinion that the name of Mr. Stephen Knowlton, in the subscription book of the Clinton-avenue Church, was a genuine signature, (although the arbitrators, to whom that question was submitted, determined the contrary,) therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Society hereby unanimously express their surprise and indignation, that the members of any religious society should be so far forgetful of right, delicacy, and propriety as to publish a unanimous opinion of such an unfair, as well as offensive nature, upon a matter regarding which they had no evidence before them.

Resolved, That "as the tree is known by its fruit," and yields the like fruit according to its kind, season after season, it is therefore the firm conviction of this Society, that the individual who, in this instance, has forged the name of Mr. Stephen Knowlton, will hereafter discover and expose himself to the world, by the perpetration of kindred crimes in time to come.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Society be requested to transmit to Mr. Knowlton our recommendation that he will treat all future anonymous communications with merited contempt; and to assure him, on behalf of this Society, of the best wishes of all its members for his health and happiness.

A true copy from the minutes.

JOHN OSBORN, Clerk.

Clinton-av., Jan. 19, 1856.

Health Restored in all Cases, and from all Diseases in which a Cure is Possible.—Dr. HASSELL hereby informs his numerous friends and the public, that, although owing to the infirmities of age, he has relinquished the general practice of medicine (except in chronic cases) yet he still continues at his office, the treatment of all kinds of diseases, of Men, Women and Children, with all that extraordinary success which has attended his peculiar practice for so many years in this City. Those cases preferred, which other physicians have failed to cure. Office, No. 7 Stanton-st., near the Bowery. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 6 P. M. On Sunday's, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice at the office gratis.

Mercantile Library Association.—Mr. J. C. FELLOWS, of Buffalo, will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*The Great Southern Republic*, (that is to be.) Tickets 50 cents—members half price—can be obtained at the Library, at No. 2 Nassau-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture.

R. H. TIMPSON,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. By vote of the Association, Mr. R. C. McCormick, Jr., will repeat the Essay read at the last meeting. Subject—*The Waldenses in 1855*. Friends of the Association generally are most cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec.

Building Associations.—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $300 only. Winfield is 20 minutes from the City, or equal to 32d-st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

Thomas Francis Meagher.—Will lecture on the *Fine Arts of Athens*, before the Touro Literary Institute, at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at HALL'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway; HAVERTY'S, No. 110 Fulton-st., &c. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

The Lecture by Rev. John Thompson, D. D., on the Druids, is, on account of the indisposition of the lecturer, unavoidably postponed until MONDAY EVENING, the 4th of February, when (D. V.) it will be delivered as previously advertised.

The Grand Entertainment.—Tickets sold this day at RON LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway, and No. 149 Nassau-st. $2, single; $3 for gentleman and lady. Pi[illegible] purchasers have a choice of seats.

Mr. Horace Mann's Lecture [illegible] on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, by HORACE MANN. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] may be had at the door.

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant, and the best class of Catholic, help, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country; especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses and thorough servants [illegible] procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established, under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and genteel girls who wish places in one family or separate—one as child's nurse and parlor-maid; is a competent waitress, if required; gives excellent City reference; wages $6 to $7. Her niece, a girl of 16, can sew neatly; do chamberwork or light housework; is fond of children; wages $4; best City reference; will go to Brooklyn. Call at No. 330 2d-av., or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist in the chamberwork of a private family. She is a good sewer and can come well recommended, or she would take a place to do the housework of a small private family. Is a good cook. Apply for two days at No. 80 Hudson-st., near Franklin-st., in the candy-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Englishman, lately come to this country, who perfectly understands waiting. He has no objections to a hotel or boarding-house; in fact, he will be anxious to please in any capacity that he may be required. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant bookkeeper, by a young man, aged 20, who is a good double-entry book-keeper, a rapid writer, and correct at figures. Amount of salary is of less importance than a permanent situation. The best of reference given if required. Address AMERICAN, Newark, N. J. P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can do plain cooking, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 232 Avenue B, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have the best of City reference. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire for JANE and SARAH.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen this day at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant woman, in a gentleman's family; is a very good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 287 Mott-st., near Houston.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as chambermaid or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Call at No. 347 7th-st., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Domestic Commission House, a young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, who has had some experience in accounts, who writes a good and rapid hand, and who is correct in figures. Good testimonials required. Salary small. Address Box No. 466 Post-Office.

A SOPRANO SINGER—Having had some experience, would like to make an arrangement with a Protestant Church; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. For further particulars address W. A. D., Post-Office, Chatham-square.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Female Seminary, a short distance from the City; a French lady, capable of teaching the French language and music. Compensation liberal. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, Box No. 506 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) one first-rate salesman for a retail dry goods store; two waiters for an Ocean steamer; also, a stewardess. Situations procured for clerks, porters, conductors, barkeepers, waiters, men on steamers and railroads. Apply to EDWARD GILLES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A seamstress who can do good plain sewing; one who lives at home, and can come in the morning and stay during the day, preferred. Apply at No. 76 East 20th-st.

WANTED—In a book-house, a person thoroughly acquainted with the style and prices of publications, and the different shipping routes. Address L., D. & Co., New-York, box No. 3,069, stating references, age, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good comb-makers and finishers at No. 50 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. None but good workmen need apply.

WET NURSE WANTED—Inquire at the Intelligence Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., where the name of the person advertising will be given.

WANTED—Five or six first-rate vestmakers. As the work is of the finest quality, none others need apply, at No. 606 6th-av., one door south of 36th-st.

CLERK WANTED—A smart, active boy, who writes a good hand, and willing to be useful—at a moderate salary—can apply after 8 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st., private entrance.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED—By a well-experienced dressmaker and seamstress to engage in a good family or families, by the week or month. Superior City reference. Can make fine shirts to order. Apply at No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—One as chambermaid and laundress, the other, a young girl about 16, as waitress in a small private family a short distance from the City. None need apply without the best of references for character and qualifications. Inquire at No. 138 Nassau-st., second story, office of the New-York Observer, on Monday, 28th, and Tuesday, 29th inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Are wanted immediately to fill various stations in private families. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., where superior places are now obtainable.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Paper Warehouse; one conversant with the trade, who can command a fair share of first-class buyers. Address, stating salary expected, where last employed, with reference, Box No. 3,415 Post-Office.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Ten good first-class hands wanted; situations permanent, and highest wages paid. Apply to DAMRELL & MOORE, No. 16 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BOY WANTED—In a retail hardware store. One who resides with his parents, in or near the IXth Ward. Salary $50 first year. Address C. & Q., Box No. 3,147 Post-Office.

LAD WANTED—In a dry goods importing store—a smart, intelligent lad. Salary first year $50. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, Box No. 862 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Is very successful in suiting families, boarding houses, &c., with servants, and servants with situations, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

POSTAL REFORM.—A public meeting will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock, precisely, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., in the Chair, to have an interchange of opinions, make arrangements for framing a memorial to Congress, and take such measures as may be considered necessary to improve our postal system. The urgent necessity for some direct action by Congress to extend proper postal facilities to our business communities, and particularly to the City of New-York, need not be enlarged upon.

At a preliminary meeting, held at the Astor House on the 18th instant, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to take the necessary measures to effect the above objects; and, in pursuance thereof, we invite the merchants and other citizens of New-York, and all interested, to attend as above.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Chairman.

JAMES HARPER,	PETER COOPER,
ROBERT L. STUART,	JAMES BROWN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	GEORGE H. MOORE,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,	PLINY MILES.

THOMAS PAINE.—The 119th Anniversary of the Birthday of the author of the "Rights of Man" and "Common Sense," will be celebrated by a Ball and Supper, at the City Assembly Rooms, on MONDAY, (this day,) Jan. 28th.

Tickets, $1; to be had at No. 72 White-st., or of the Committee.

W. E. ROSE,
L. THOMPSON,
O. WHITE.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN'S Second Lecture in the Mississippi Valley, on *The Red Men and the War of Pontiac*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

NOTICE.—LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventh Lecture of the Course, in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, of Baltimore. Subject—*The Character of Charles I.* Admission 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25. REWARD.—STOLEN—One gold watch, patent lever, Taylor Sons, London, maker, full jeweled, capped gold face, steel hands, No. 3,889 with initials on back R. M. M., to L. J. M. Also one gold locket containing the likeness of a lady and gentleman, stolen about Dec. 27, 1855. Jewelers or Pawnbrokers or others, if having received the same, will please notify the Chief of Police.

WATCH LOST—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th inst., in going from South 3d-st., through 1st to Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg, and across to Grand-st., line of stages, New-York, a LADY'S GOLD DETACHED LEVER WATCH, Hy. Dubois, maker, Locle, 6,894. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to No. 80 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1856.—The Mayor calls upon all good citizens to remove the ice from the sidewalks in front of their premises, or to render them passable by the sprinkling of ashes thereon. Frequent accidents are occurring from these causes, and it is expected that every citizen will unite in removing so great an evil.

ALEX'R MING, Chief Clerk.

COAL.—The business of the late PETER CLINTON has been recommenced at his old established coal yard, corner King and Greenwich sts., corner Stuyvesant and [illegible], where the best quality of Red and White Ash Coal, at the lowest price for cash.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARRINGTON'S [illegible]

No Weekly Paper in America has so great a variety of choice reading.

ILLUSTRATED ORIGINAL STORIES,

Good sketches, &c., &c.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

No other paper has FANNY FERN as a contributor, no other paper ever attempted to give such a number and variety of beautiful Engravings of

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

as this weeks' Ledger contains. It is the best got-up and most interesting FAMILY PAPER of the day. Price four cents. Sold by all news-agents.

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No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, & No. 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SOLD IN A FEW WEEKS.

ROSE CLARK.

FANNY FERN'S LAST WORK.

A few weeks only have elapsed since the publication of this Book, and yet our sales already exceed 25,000 copies. No work of fiction published in America during the last year has attained such success. Does not this prove the power and popularity of Fanny Fern?

Of the many papers which have reviewed "Rose Clark," a very large majority pronounce it her best production; superior even to "Ruth Hall," which, published a little more than one year since, immediately had a sale of Sixty Thousand Copies.

If newspapers did not charge so much for their space, we would fill columns with enthusiastic notices of "Rose Clark." As it is, we must be satisfied with a very few, and those by no means the most favorable.

From the New-York Evangelist.

Very popular, selling by the thousands, we understand, and quite independent of the critics, as becomes so independent a body as Fanny Fern. We confess to a great liking for this author—and to none of her works more than to this. It is faulty, extravagant, absurd as a story, and yet at all overlooked with charity; yet it has a vigor of style, a splendor of description, a caustic satire, and a consummate art which might suffice for a whole library of tales. There is a marvelous power in hitting off characters by a single stroke. A single epithet, or a few uttered words will often place a character before the reader, as sharply defined as a statue.

From the Boston Bee.

There is a beautiful unity of design in its facts, without the tedious detail of eternal dialogue to link them together. The authoress, in this, shows her genius; she does what a true limner does, paints the prominent striking outlines, and leaves the insignificant littlenesses of the picture to be filled by every-day observation. To our judgment, therefore, what little critics will call "want of connection," is really a great virtue—a distinguishing and honorable mark of an original mind. There is, too, great power displayed in painting characters, as well as a vast knowledge of the human heart in their fashioning. A more beautiful character than Rose herself does not exist in English literature; a truer artist, and a greater soul than Gertrude displayed herself, was never imagined—nor a more manly being than Dr. Perry. They have all the humanity necessary, while they exhibit matchless examples of angelic character. Good old Mrs. Bond, too, is capitally drawn, and Capt. Lee redeems a world-full of ugly sea-monsters. There is an appropriate mixture of pathos and indignation in the volume—some passages scorching hot with the author's hatred of meanness, duplicity, and hypocritical cant, while others sparkle and glow and flash with unattempted eloquence, till one finds himself at times, burning with passion, and then instantly melted by a genuine touch of natural sensibility. * * * * *

Taken as a whole, the book is a triumph—honorable alike to the head and heart that conceived it—honorable to the language in which it is written—honorable to the age that produced it, and we have yet to see the work of fiction by an American woman, worthy to stand beside it.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

The vigorous pen of Fanny Fern has already made its mark in the world of literature; and, although a little dipped with venom, in the production of "Ruth Hall," in the work before us we find its true mission, the recording of deeds of mercy and triumph of love. The disguise in which the lady came before the public, the picturing of the darker scenes of her own, and the discordant jars of her own family, we are glad to see is cast aside, and the heart, the pure, warm, earnest heart of a genuine woman bursts forth in irresistible strains of heavenly melody. Rose Clark will live when Ruth Hall is forgotten, in fresh verdure; for its purity of tone, elegance of diction, originality of thought, vigor of style, must preserve it as one of the best stories of our time and worthy perusal again and again.

From the Eclectic Magazine.

It has every element of earnestness, power and satire that she has ever evinced; a more decided picture is seldom to be seen. It portrays the miseries and oppressions of a young charity orphan, so as to bring out in frightful relief the world's uncharitableness, and the deformity of hypocrisy and fashion. It is intense in feeling, severely beautiful in style, with not a waste word, or an overdrawn line, and pregnant with a wise lesson.

From the Troy Whig.

The notoriety of Fanny Fern is by no means of a temporary or evanescent character. It is founded on a firm and durable basis, and will exist as long as the style of literature which gave it birth is popular in this country. Fanny has talents of a rare order. Some of her stray waifs, set afloat through the medium of her newspaper contributions, were really exquisite—they must have been so, else they would never have been received with such a furore of approbation from all lovers of the beautiful in literature. Her Ruth Hall, although, from its personal character, it made for its authoress many enemies, was still a stupendous work in its way. But her "Rose Clark" exceeds by far all her previous works. It is to them the masterpiece of the finished artist, as compared with the charcoal sketches of the school-boy amateur.

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HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP II

BY WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

In Two Volumes 8vo. With Portraits, Maps, &c.

NINTH THOUSAND NOW READY.

The Publishers desire to call attention to a few extracts from criticisms upon Mr. Prescott's last work, both from English and American sources:

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In addition to its substantial value as a contribution to the political, religious and social annals of Europe, it derives some of its most admirable qualities from the peculiar genius of the author. In a warmly-colored style—clear, flexible and full of variety—Mr. Prescott narrates the incidents of Philip's reign. His story moves swiftly but is nowhere incomplete. The personages are well grouped—the order of circumstances and the order of time are well reconciled—the events are neither confused nor isolated. The book is at once pictorial and sober, critical and dramatic.

From the Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

What constitutes a good historical style may be considered a matter of taste, but for our own part we are decided in our preference of the simple, rhythmical and lucid style of Prescott to the flashing and monotonously brilliant writing of his great compeer, Macaulay.

From the Congregationalist.

* * That Mr. Prescott so largely possesses these qualities as to stand at the head of all living historians is our deliberate conviction.

So far from its being hard work to read his histories (and we have seldom seen histories which it was not hard work to read,) it is hard work NOT to read them. Once commenced, one grudges every moment which interrupts their perusal.

From the Boston Post.

Attention becomes absorbed in the story. It is so life-like, the scene delineated seems to stand out in sharp, well defined lines before the mind's eye. Such an effect is the result of no chance work. It is obtained only through long and patient labor, and a high degree of art in the difficult work of narration. It is only a master-hand that can restore and, as it were, transfigure the Past, so as to make it live in perennial freshness, and stir the varied cords of the human heart.

From the Puritan Recorder.

In everything pertaining to the work, particularly in the grouping of characters and the arrangement of circumstances, there is a grace and symmetry and naturalness which we scarcely expect to find in any other author.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We know of no history written with such dramatic force and effect. The individuality of the different personages is strikingly portrayed, and indelibly impressed upon the mind of the reader.

Also, new and uniform editions of the author's previous works:

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REMOVAL.—Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS would announce to the trade that their publishing establishment will be removed, this day, to the fine central position No. 321 Broadway, where they will possess every desirable facility for the prompt and methodical transaction of their business, and will be happy, to receive the calls of their friends.

IN PRESS,

And will be published in a few days, by the author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England,"

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Wish to give notice of the

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LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

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HANDSOME STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, 5s. per yard—previously sold for 8s.

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THE JOBBING AND COMMISSION HARDWARE MERCHANTS—Of this City have held several meetings for the purpose of comparing their views in relation to the expediency of forming a Board of Trade. After much deliberation, it was unanimously resolved to form such an Association for the following, among other reasons: To promote the acquaintance and mutual good understanding of its members by exchange of business opinions, that they may better understand their mutual interests as well as their interests in common with manufacturers, and by concert of action exert a corrective influence upon such irregularities in their dealings as are disadvantageous to the interests of the trade. To adjust by arbitration, any differences which may arise in business transactions between its members, or between them and others. To promote, as far as possible, by a united moral influence, the high character and mercantile honor of the trade. The following persons were elected officers, who, together form an Executive Committee who meet monthly:

EDWARD CORNING, President; WM. N. SEYMOUR, 1st Vice-President; HULL CLARK, 2d Vice-President; JOHN DAVENPORT, Secretary; THEODORE R. WETMORE, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—John P. Collin, John C. Tucker, Samuel Coulter, C. D. Cozens, Cephas Norton, J. L. Clark, Chas. Bliven, Sidney Cornell, Alfred F. LeGrave, Joseph H. Adams, J. M. Wardwell, W. H. Livingston, John W. Quincy.

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Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES..........$25

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Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Mr. APTOMMAS [illegible] EVENING, Jan. [illegible]

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Trilles Glorieux. Grand Fantasia on "Il Trovatore," Lucrezia and Somnambula..........L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
2. Solo on the Harp..........Mr. APTOMMAS.
3. (a) Last Hope, (Religious Meditation.) (b) Marche De Nuit..........L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
4. (By general request) The Banjo Fantastic Grotesque, American Sketch..........GOTTSCHALK.

PART II.

5. Dance of the Sylphs..........Arranged and performed by GOTTSCHALK.
6. Solo on the Harp..........Mr. APTOMMAS.
7. Souvenir of Lucia..........L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8. Tickets $1; Ladies' [illegible] Music Stores in Brooklyn, and HALL & SON'S Piano Forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, [illegible] place, New-York. Piano-fortes from the manufactory of Chickering.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—The Manager has much pleasure in stating that he has engaged

MR. HENRY A. PERRY,

from Philadelphia, an actor of superior talent and acknowledged popularity. He will appear every EVENING this week in the principal character of a favorite Comedy.

MRS. A. PARKER AND MR. SETCHELL'S recent engagements here, have been received with [illegible] approbation, and will appear every evening.

On MONDAY, first time for several years, the Comedy of LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

Gossamer, the Laughing Philosopher, Mr. Henry A. Perry; Miss Gloomy, Mr. Oyster Philosopher; Mrs. Hughes; Bounce, a Stockbroker, Mr. Setchell; Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. A. Parker.

With the Drama of

THE OLD DUTCH GOVERNOR.

With Messrs. Burton, Setchell, Rainford, and Mrs. Burton.

On TUESDAY, the Comedy of

A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE.

Young Rapid..........Mr. Perry | Old Rapid..........Mr. Burton

On THURSDAY, the Comedy of

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte, Mr. Perry; Pauline, Miss Mary Agnes, her first appearance here.

Shakspeare's Comedy of

THE WINTER'S TALE

has been for some time in preparation, with entirely new Scenery, New and Appropriate Dresses, Decorations and Properties, and a full and talented distribution of character. It will be produced in a few days with that care and attention to details which have hitherto characterized the Shakespearean performances at this house.

CROWDED NIGHTLY!! BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

By receiving for four Admissions to the Serenaders, the tickets in

PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Tickets for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the box office of BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 BROADWAY, and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores.

Price of Gift Tickets $1, or 11 for $10!!!

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.

Continued success of the grand fairy extravaganza of

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,

which will be repeated EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, with

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the box office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, 1856, performance will commence with the Comedy of

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick..........Mr. G. Jordan

Beatrice..........Miss Laura Keene

To conclude with the Mythological Burlesque of

MIDAS.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. H. Stuart, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, will be performed the [illegible] new Historical Romance, in five acts, called

THE IRON MASK.

Leon de Bourbon..........Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

Hortense de Pierrepont..........Mrs. [illegible]

To conclude with

DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, 1856, will be presented the petite Comedy, in one act, entitled

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Captain Charles..........Mr. Walcot | Mrs. Militant..........Mrs. Conover

After which, Morton's Comedy, in five acts, of

SPEED THE PLOW.

Sir Abel..........Mr. B. Placide | Susan..........Miss [illegible]

Bob Handy..........Mr. Lester | Lady Handy..........Mrs. Sylvester

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, the entertainments will commence with the Scotch Drama of

WALLACE.

Wallace..........Mr. J. R. Scott | Lady Mary..........Mrs. S. R. Wilkins

To be followed by the Pantomime of

ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.

Bobtail..........Mr. G. L. Fox | [illegible]

To conclude with the new Drama of

MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Engagement of that versatile and popular actress, Mrs. FRANK DREW, who, assisted by the rest of the talented Company, will appear THIS (MONDAY, Jan. 28) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the entertaining French piece, called SATAN IN PARIS! The Mysterious Stranger, Mrs. Frank Drew. AFTERNOON at 3, two pretty pieces. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 3½ and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—FIRST EXHIBITION, MONDAY, Jan. 28. Doors to be opened at 7 P. M. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHINA AND JAPAN ILLUSTRATED.

A magnificent series of PANORAMIC PICTURES, sketched and painted by GEORGE B. WINE and WM. HEINE, assisted by J. KYLE and J. H. DALLAS.

SEVEN YEARS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Tickets, 25 cents. Schools admitted at reduced rates.

JOHN A. KYLE'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT—Will take place on FRIDAY next, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, being the Musical Inauguration of this MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT. An attractive programme will be performed by the following eminent artists: [illegible] Pozzoni, Couran; Messrs. Badiali, Allen Irving, [illegible] Beutler, Aptommas, Burke, Schreiber, Hoffman, Morgan, Bristow, Timms, &c. Tickets $1 each. To be had at the principal Music stores, and at DENSKIN'S Agency, No. 519 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC—By the Young Ladies of Grammar School No. 45, in Allen-st., will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, under the direction of G. F. BRISTOW, Esq. Tickets 25 cents. To be had of the Teachers and Scholars at the School, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the Concert to commence at 7½, precisely.

PSYCHOLOGY!—Dr. BENTON continues his Lectures and amusing experiments at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Jan. 28 and 31. Admittance One Shilling. Free Lectures to ladies at 3 o'clock P. M. each day. Office for treatment by the reform practice, electricity, No. 477 Broadway.

GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE—Dedicated to the Spaniards and Cubans, on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grace Church, in which nothing will be performed but Spanish and Cuban music. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores and at the door in the evening.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—magnificent gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

MASON AND BERGMANN'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the assistance of Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SILK DYERS AND FINISHERS.—A person in England who is thoroughly [illegible] having been employed for the last ten years in a practical manager of one of the most respectable silk finishing establishments in London, is desirous of [illegible] engagement in the States as a Superintendent of Silk Finishing in all its branches, including hats, [illegible] boxing, etc. To Silk Finishers already established, or to any respectable Dry Goods House, who wish to avail themselves of the services of a competent person to restore unsalable goods lying in stock, [illegible] damaged on the voyage of importation, or by fire, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. Address J. H., No. 187 Broadway.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD-WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers to sell out his Book and Publishing business, which is one of the oldest and best retail bookstores in the City, having been established nearly forty years. The whole business would be sold, or a special partnership retained. To any person wishing to commence the book business, an offer. For buy, cut, as good and safe a business seldom offer. For further particulars address BOOKSELLER, Post-Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $5,000 to $8,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

DRUG STORE.—Corner of [illegible]-av. and [illegible] st., established, well stocked, and doing a good business—for sale only on account of the ill health of proprietor. Apply at the store.

MILITARY. [illegible]

[illegible] Court of Inquiry [illegible] Major Coons [illegible]

Colonel HALL made his statement—Is commandant of the Third Brigade; was present at the inspection parade in question [illegible]

[illegible] The Adjutant went to get the band to perform. The Major rode up to the ranks and gave some directions to the band which witness did not hear, but which interfered with the Adjutant's duty. [illegible] The Major then stated to the Colonel that he wanted to know what he knew about general alignment. The Colonel immediately gave an order to the general guards and colors to form a line [illegible] The Colonel gave the order for the guides [illegible] The Colonel had not given the order to the guides on the line at this moment, and ordered the captains to remain in their places. At this time the Major sung out several times, "You're all wrong! you're all wrong!" The Colonel then gave the order, "Guides, on the line," and ordered the captains to change their positions [illegible] The Colonel gave some order, which he was in process of executing, when he heard the Major call out, "Stop, you're all wrong." [illegible] Adjourned.

Affairs in Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The notices which we have already published will have given our readers some idea of the manner in which the press of Mexico has received the despotic new law, and some notice of the general state of affairs in the country. [illegible]

Our correspondent says that Señor COMONFORT, who, while regarded at a distance, enjoyed so excellent a reputation, has almost or entirely lost it since he has been within closer range of experience and observation. He has proved himself to be entirely lacking in activity and energy, two qualifications of the first necessity in revolutionary movements. He evidently thought the revolution finished, and did nothing whatever while he was Minister of War. The reactionary party regarded him as one of their instruments, and they used all the resources they [illegible] in getting ALVAREZ to renounce the Presidency and confer it on Comonfort. [illegible] the majority of the Council is composed of Purists. Finally, he reaped the benefit of the abrogation of a decree [illegible] by Conservative interest, and he was nominated as the candidate proposed by the Conservative press. But Señor Comonfort disappointed them by selecting from among the liberals of his party the members of his Cabinet, disregarding the candidates suggested by the press that had proposed himself.

He took possession of the government, the same correspondent continues, while Guanajuato and Oaxaca were in insurrection under an absurd *pronunciamiento* for "religion and class jurisdictions, (*religion y fueros*,)" *pronunciamientos* which will find no support. These two States, however, at once returned to order, and acknowledged the government of the President substitute. GUITIAN and URAGA, both influential chiefs, who can effect nothing, alone remain in armed opposition to it.

The only man, among those who appear as leaders, [illegible] says, D. ANTONIO HARO Y TAMARIZ. [illegible] the capital, [illegible] PACHECO and ZUAM, the former lately Governor and Commandant-General of Guanajuato, and the other Colonel of the regiment of grenadiers of "his Most Serene Highness." Perhaps you will see him ever in New-Orleans by the steamship which will convey this to you. Besides this, a number of other generals have been imprisoned at various points.

The press, the same writer continues, had run into such excesses, that it needed correction, but this has, in my opinion, been overdone. As the existence of a liberal government with the press despotically trammelled, is a gross political inconsistency, a provisional measure might have been adopted. This might have been made strong enough to prevent the evils that the conservative periodicals were causing by their articles, in which they endeavored to discredit altogether the measures which the established government have at their credit.

And this press law, it appears, our correspondent concludes by saying, will be carried into effect; for the editor of the *Omnibus* was arrested yesterday, the 4th inst., on account of an article which it copied from the *Sociedad*, and which the latter paper had published before this law came into force.

While our correspondent shows up the iniquity of this law and the tyranny with which it was being enforced, he himself betrays the real source—the *fons et origo*—of such infamous enactments, and of the miserable condition of the country. Tyranny is all that Mexicans know how to exercise; tyranny is all that parvenus desire to wield; tyranny is all that [illegible] seek to command. Tyranny is thus all that Mexicans in power seem destined for; and tyranny alone, by a cruel paradox, would seem capable of insuring freedom for all—tyranny alone apparently could prevent each political party from mercilessly trammelling, arresting, fining, imprisoning, exiling and [illegible] the others, and from oppressing the whole nation. What a destiny!

THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TREATY.—The [illegible] treaty made by our Government with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and which was [illegible] referred to those tribes for ratification, has been ratified by the Legislatures of both Nations. By this treaty the Government purchases a large tract of the Choctaw lands, settles various questions of difficulty between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, hereafter giving them separate Governments, and submits the outstanding claims of the Choctaws upon our Government to the arbitrament of the Senate. We see that Col. PITCHLYNN, one of the Choctaw delegates, has reached Washington.—[illegible] 22 inst., 2nd.

We take the following extracts of a letter, written by a Philadelphian, [illegible] Jan. 6, 1856, from the *Provincial Freeman*—a Canada West paper. Speaking of the fugitive slaves, the writer says:

Dozens have passed on the Underground Railroad during the brief interval since your visit; and, with but rare exceptions, they have been of the most valuable, able-bodied, intelligent and brave of their class. Indeed, if the narrative of some two or three, to whom I allude, could be made public, I am persuaded that their adventures would appear far more extraordinary and thrilling than any which have ever come under my notice, not excepting the noted HENRY BOX BROWN, or the celebrated WILLIAM and ELLEN CRAFT and others.

One poor man, who left yesterday morning, in company with three others, and will barely reach Canada ere this reaches you, in order to effect his escape, was obliged to swim the Potomac River on horseback on Christmas night, while the cold wind, storm and darkness were indescribably dismal. This daring bondman, rather than submit to his oppressor any longer, periled his life as above stated. Where he crossed the river was about a half a mile wide! Where could be found in history a more noble and daring struggle for freedom than is here evinced?

The wife of his bosom, and his four children, only five days before he fled, had been sold to a trader in Richmond, Va., for no other offence than simply because she had resisted the lustful designs of her master, being true to her own companion. After this poor slave-mother and her children were cast into prison for sale, the husband and some of his friends tried hard to find a purchaser in the neighborhood; but the malicious and brutal master refused to sell her—wishing to gratify his malice to the utmost of his power, he sent them to the place above named.

In this trying hour the severed and bleeding heart of the husband resolved to escape at all hazards, taking with him a daguerreotype likeness of his wife, which he happened to have on hand, and a lock of hair from her head, and from each of the children's, as mementoes of his unbounded (though sundered) affection for them.

After crossing the river, his wet clothing freezing to him, he rode all night a distance of about forty miles, in the morning leaving his faithful horse tied to a fence, quite broken down. Now he commences his dreary journey on foot—cold and hungry—in a strange place, where it was quite unsafe to make known his condition and wants.

Thus for a day or two, without food or shelter, he traveled until his feet were literally worn out. Passing many of the interesting incidents on the road, I will say he arrived safely in this city on New-Year's night, about two hours before day-break, having been a week on the way. The night he arrived was very cold; besides, the Underground train, that morning, was about three hours behind time, which, in waiting for it, entirely out in the cold, a member of the Vigilance Committee thought he had well nigh got frosted. But when he came to listen to the story of the fugitive's sufferings, his mind changed.

Scarcely had he entered the house (you can guess) where he was kindly received, before he took from his pocket his wife's likeness, and while gazing upon it made touching remarks, and showed it, &c. Subsequently, in speaking of his family, he showed the locks of hair referred to, which he had carefully rolled up in paper, separately. Unrolling them, he said: "This is my wife's;" "this is from my oldest daughter, eleven years old;" "and this is from my next oldest;" "and this from the next," "and this from my infant, only eight weeks old." These emblems he proposed to preserve with the utmost care, as the last remains of his affectionate family. When he exhibited the locks of hair, I could then fully appreciate his heroism in plunging into the Potomac, on the back of a dumb beast, in order to flee from a place and people who had made such barbarous havoc in his household.

His wife, as represented by the likeness, was of fair complexion, prepossessing and good-looking—perhaps not over 35 years of age. The husband is a dark mulatto, about 38 years of age, in stature well made, genteel, reads well, and is quite intelligent.

But I must turn from this case to others, or you will think me partial.

For want of time, I must be brief. For prudential reasons, of course, I must "keep dark," in relation of some of the most interesting incidents connected with the escape of those I am describing to you. Commonly the place from whence passengers come, the mode of their escape, &c., I take particular pains not to state in my letters, even to those in whom I have the fullest confidence, lest it might get to the enemy's ears and thus injure the good cause. But, on this occasion, I think I may, with propriety, swerve from my rule a little.

The subject of whom I will now tell you is a young man of about twenty-five years of age, in appearance stout and hearty, intelligent, and very resolute, who fled recently from North Carolina, where he had been owned by the Governor of that State. For ten months before he was successful in finding the Underground Road, this brave-hearted young fugitive abode in the swamps—three months in a cave, surrounded with bears, wildcats, rattlesnakes, and the like.

While in the swamps and cave he was not troubled, however, in mind, about the ferocious animals and venomous reptiles—"only feared man." How he managed to subsist, and ultimately effected his escape, I listened to with unutterable interest, though I have not time to relate it to you.

He too had been separated from his wife by sale, which was the cause of his escape. He parted not with his companion willingly. At the time, however, he was promised that he should have some favors shown him; could make overwork and earn a little money, and once or twice in the year could have the opportunity of making visits to her. Two hundred miles was the distance between them.

Not long, however, had he been on the Governor's plantation before his honor gave him distinctly to understand that the idea of his going two hundred miles to see his wife was all nonsense, and entirely out of the question. "If I said so, I did not mean it," said his honor, when the slave, on a certain occasion, alluded to the conditions on which he consented to leave home, &c.

The Governor and his wife, (third wife,) each owned large numbers of slaves, and were both equally severe towards them; would stint them shamefully for clothing and food, though they did not get flogged quite so often as some others on neighboring plantations. Frequently, the Governor would be out on the plantation from early in the morning till noon, inspecting the operations of his overseers and slaves.

I must now pass over to a third adventurer. The one to whom I allude is a young man, 26 years of age, by the name of "JIM," who fled from near Charleston, S. C. Taking all the facts and circumstances in consideration respecting the courageous career of this successful adventurer for freedom, his case is by far more thrilling and interesting than any I have yet referred to. Indeed, for the good of the cause, and the honor of him who won his liberty by periling his life so frequently; by being shot several times; by making six unsuccessful attempts to escape from the far South; by being numberless times chased by bloodhounds; by being captured, imprisoned and sold repeatedly; by living for months in the woods, swamps and caves, subsisting mainly on parched corn and berries, &c., &c., his narrative ought by all means be published to the world, though I doubt very much whether many could be found who could persuade themselves to believe one-tenth part of this marvelous story.

Though this poor fugitive was utterly ignorant of letters his natural good sense and keen perception qualified him to attract the ear and interest the heart in a most remarkable degree.

His masters finding him not available, on account of his absconding propensities, would readily offer him for sale. He was once taken to Florida for that purpose; but, generally, traders being wide-awake on inspecting him, would almost invariably pronounce him a "d——n rascal" because he would never fail to view them, sternly, as they inspected him. The obedient and submissive slave, is always recognized by hanging his head and looking towards the ground, when being looked at by a slaveholder. This lesson JIM had never learned, hence he was not to be trusted.

His head and chest, and indeed his entire structure, as solid as a rock, indicated that he was physically no ordinary man; and not being under the influence of the spirit of "non-resistance," occasionally he had been found to be a very formidable customer.

His father was a full-blooded Indian, brother to the noted Indian Chief, BILLY BOWLEGS; his mother was quite black and of unmixed blood.

For five or six years, the greater part of JIM's time had been occupied in trying to escape, and in being kept in prison for sale, and to punish him for running away, and so forth.

His mechanical genius was excellent, so was his geographical abilities. He could make shoes or do carpenter's work very handily, though he never had any chance to learn. As to traveling, by night or day, he was always at home, and having an uncommon memory, could give exceedingly interesting accounts of what he saw, &c.

When he would enter a swamp, and would have occasion to take sleep, he would first take a philosophical view of the posture he must lay, so if come upon unexpectedly by the hounds and slave-hunters, he would know in an instant which way to steer to defeat them. He always carried a liquid, which he had prepared, to prevent hounds from scenting him, which he said had never failed. As soon as the hounds came up to the place where he had rubbed his legs and feet with said liquid, they could follow him no further, but would howl and turn back immediately.

Quite a large number of the friends of the slave saw this noble-hearted fugitive, and would sit long and listen with the most undivided attention to his narrative—none doubting for a moment, I think, the entire truthfulness of his story. As remarkable as was his story, there was so much natural simplicity about his manner, and in his countenance, one could not refrain from believing him.

Others I have in my mind of whom I would like to make mention; but I have already wrote much more than I had intended, and so must now close. In a few words, let me say that the Underground Railroad cause is increasing. Friends are being multiplied on every hand; and the slaveholders, seeing this state of things, are perfectly furious, from "Dan to Beersheba."

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Visitors at the Fair were entertained last evening by the performances of several deaf and dumb children from the New-York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who were in our city under the care of a gentleman connected with the institution. [illegible] who had, in the brief space of their residence in the Asylum made astonishing progress in learning the sign language. [illegible] performances were gone through last night, [illegible] the objects of the Institution to which the children were devoted.—[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the Daily Times. SATURDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. The demand is limited; prices are supported. The inspection warehouses contained, to-day, 55 bbls. Pearls, and 396 bbls. Pots; together, 451 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand is still fair at steady rates, mainly for Rio, of which 800 bags have been sold since our last, at 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb. The sales besides include 600 pkgs. Java, at 14c.@14½c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo at about 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and drooping. Small lots are selling on a basis of 9½c.@9¾c. for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other grades, ℔ lb.; but some holders refuse to part with their supplies at such prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is quiet and languid. The demand is fair for home use, but is very tame for shipment. The receipts are light, but the available stock here is an ample one for the season, and it is being freely offered. Prices show no material change, though still leaning in favor of buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 6,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$8 00	@	$8 06¼
Straight State	8 06¼	@	8 12½
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½	@	8 31¼
Mixed Western	8 00	@	8 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	@	8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½	@	8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 37½	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	8 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	11 25

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales of 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 37½@$9 87½ ℔ bbl. Southern has not varied much. The sales since our last amount to about 1,700 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $6 12@$7 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, being still in light supply, and held above the views of most buyers. The sales since our last comprise about 9,500 bushels, including Western White at $2 12½@2 15, and Southern Red at $1 95@$1 97, ℔ bush. Rye is unaltered, sales having been reported of 12,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 31 ℔ bush. Barley has not varied. Oats are selling to a moderate extent at previous prices. Corn is in fair demand at full rates, with sales of 28,000 bushels at 89c.@90c. for new Yellow and White, chiefly Southern, and 90c.@93c. for old Western mixed in store, and delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is salable and firm.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL says there are no new features to notice in the Hide market this week. The demand has been fair for all descriptions, as will be seen by the annexed sales, and prices have been fully sustained, leaving but few common Hides on hand. The principal receipts have been from Orinoco, and the balance of the cargo of the *Samuel & Edward*, ashore at Sandy Hook, which were brought up in lighters and landed mostly in good order. There is still considerable difficulty in shipping Hides to the interior, which has a tendency to restrict the sales, but importers manifest no anxiety to force sales, anticipating a better demand towards the opening of canal navigation. The *Prieto*, which was expected from Buenos Ayres, was reported abandoned at sea. Her cargo was mostly sold to arrive. Receipts have been 24,450 from foreign ports, as follows: 13,000 Orinoco, ℔ *Teresa*; 3,100 Tampico, ℔ *Balear*; 12,800 Montevideo, from the *Samuel & Edward*, (part of which were sold previous to arrival;) 550 Savanilla, ℔ *Putnam*; and 7,000 from the West Indies and domestic ports, making a total of 43,750 Hides. Sales are: 4,500 dry Buenos Ayres 20½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,200 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs. at 25c.@25½c. 6 months, usual selection, part in bond less the duty; 1,300 dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,450 dry salted Bahia, 30 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months, usual selection; 600 dry Gambia & Bissau, 9 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry salted Tampico, 27 lbs. at 19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,640 Bocked Carthagena, wormed, 29 lbs. at 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 422 dry salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months, as they run; 1,981 dry Savanilla, 23 lbs. at 18c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 900 dry Maracaibo, 23 lbs. at 20c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,800 dry salted Southern, 16 lbs. at 14c.@16½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 800 dry salted Southern, 20 lbs. at 15½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 250 wet salted St. Louis, 70 lbs. at 9c., cash; 250 wet salted Western, 70 lbs. at 9¼c., cash, less 4 ℔ cent.; 425 wet salted Western, 60 lbs. at 9¾c., 6 months; 10 bales Calcutta Buffalo, at 14½c., 6 months; 2,000 green salted B. A. Horse, on private terms, and 500 green salted B. G. Cow, 50 lbs. at 13½c., 6 months, both to go East. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Tunnel*, from Buenos Ayres, with 16,000 hides; the *W. A. Kirby*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 hides; the *Correo*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hide, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 61,700, as follows: 6,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 9,200 dry Rio Grande; 33,900 dry Orinoco; 1,000 dry Savanilla; 900 dry San Juan; 4,500 dry Bahia; 4,600 dry Mexican; 2,000 dry West India, Southern, &c.; 500 salted Para.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Quiet, but stiffly held.

LATHS—Scarce and inactive, at old rates.

LEAD—Nothing really new to report.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that "the receipts continue light, partly owing to the severe weather, tanners not having been able to dry and finish their stock. The demand has been fully equal to the receipts, and prices are well sustained, with an upward tendency. The stock is very light, and but a meagre assortment, many dealers not receiving sufficient to supply their orders. Southern Oak is in fair demand, at 25c.@26½c., at which price some 1,800 sides were sold. Receipts of Hemlock, 33,300; of Oak, 2,250. Sales of Hemlock, 35,900; of Oak, 3,450. Stock of Hemlock, 33,300; of Oak, 6,100. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@2[illegible]c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25½c.@27c.; on six months' credit.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—There have been 600 bbls. New-Orleans purchased, at 44c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in better request, and is now worth $3 12½@$3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is also in fair demand and is steady at 41c.@42c., mostly at 41c. ℔ gallon. Tar is selling pretty freely at full rates. No particular alteration has occurred in Rosin.

OILS—The market generally remains as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very slack demand and is quite dull, though decidedly cheaper. The sales since our last reach only about 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 25 for Mess, and $14 for Prime ℔ bbl. Towards the close many holders were willing to sell large lots at our lowest quotations, but buyers would not pay for such within 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. of these figures. Dressed Hogs are in good demand and steady, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy at 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and buoyant, with a small stock, at 9c.@10½c., to arrive and on the spot, as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is dull and lower, with sales of 400 bbls. good to strictly prime, at 10¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef is abundant and languid, the sales since our last including only 300 bbls. at from $9@$9 75 for Country Prime; $10 87½@$11 75 for do. Mess, and $13 50@$14 25 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive and depressed at from $18@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, and is firm, at 18c.@28c. for Ohio; 23c.@31c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is more freely offered, and it favors buyers. 200 tcs. were procured at $4 62½@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business thus: "GOAT—The market continues quite bare of almost every description of Skin. The cargo of Tampico, which are expected, will no doubt command full prices. I have no sales to notice. DEER—Domestic Skins are coming in more freely, and sell readily on arrival at current rates; but, with the exception of 24 bales Bolivar, there is no stock of Foreign in first hands. Sales comprise 4,500 lbs. Western, at 30c.@30½c., cash, and a small parcel of San Juan at 58c."

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new feature. The demand is moderate; the supply is not large; prices rule firm. The sales since our last include 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@8¾c., and 200 boxes Havana at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 12,000 lbs. Prime purchased at from 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—About 250 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison sold at 33½c.@34½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quite dull and heavy. The engagements were limited; and previous reduced rates, with difficulty, supported. The latest charters have been: Ship *Old Colony*, 900 tons, 300,000 feet Lumber, $14—and 300 tons Measurement Goods, $7; ship *John Quincy Adams*, to Valparaiso and Caldera, Lumber, supposed at the same rate; a ship hence to Brest, 6,000 bbls. Flour, $1 ℔ bbl.; a brig, hence to a port in the Baltic, Cotton, 1½c.; a bark, 400 tons, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, Rye, 14½; in bulk and shipper's bags; a bark, 190 tons, hence to North Side Jamaica, via Norfolk, and back to New-York, $2,000; a schr. to Guayama, P. R., and back, [illegible] Sugar, &c., and Molasses [illegible]; a brig from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, [illegible]; a schr. to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, [illegible] with privilege of Molasses [illegible] from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, [illegible]; one from Albemarle Sound to New-York, Corn, [illegible]; a Prussian brig to [illegible], a ship bound to Melbourne, thence to Calcutta and back to New-York, a bark from Tarragona, Wine, with privilege of Marseilles, to New-York, and a brig from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Saturday. *First Board*—[illegible] City 6s, [illegible] Reading R. R. [illegible] Pennsylvania R. R. [illegible] Long Island R. R. [illegible] Penn. R. R. [illegible] Reading R. R. [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible] Consolidation Bank, [illegible] Commercial Bank, [illegible]

Second Board—[illegible] City Warrants, [illegible] Ches. and Del. Canal, [illegible] Penn. R. R. [illegible] Long Island R. R. [illegible] Reading R. R. [illegible] New-Creek Coal Co. [illegible] Commercial Bank [illegible]

After Board—[illegible] Long Island R. R. [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible] Reading [illegible] Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible] Schuylkill Navig'n Stock, [illegible] Long Island R. R. [illegible] Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible] Girard Bank, [illegible] Lehigh Zinc, [illegible] Union Canal, [illegible] New-Creek Coal Co., [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS. 385 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY. 385 THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANOS AND MUSIC. PRICES MUCH REDUCED! THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Agent for the sale of some of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, including the modern improved HORACE WATERS' Pianos, offers them at greatly reduced prices for cash. The popular and extensive HORACE WATERS' "Catalogue of Music" at one-third off from regular prices. Teachers and Schools at half price, and always a discount to the trade. Catalogues of Music and Schedules of prices of Pianos and Melodeons sent to any address. All kinds of musical merchandise at less prices than ever before offered to the public, wholesale or retail. Great inducements offered to Agents in all parts of the country, to sell the HORACE WATERS' PIANOS AND CATALOGUE OF MUSIC. Music sent post-paid.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 343 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. [illegible]

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE.—Rosewood, and elegantly finished, with round corners, rich tone, and warranted to stand the test of any master of music, city made, with maker's guarantee warranted for two years; cost the present owner [illegible]; will be sold for [illegible] cash. The greatest bargain in the way of a piano ever offered. Apply at No. [illegible] from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M. for four days. [illegible]

A RECENT IMPROVEMENT.—In the already celebrated Pianos of T. GILBERT & CO. makes them unsurpassed by any others in the world. A large variety, from $250 to $1,000, may be seen at the warerooms No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st. H. S. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

INSTRUCTION.

AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN—Who has had eight years' experience in teaching in an Institute in this country, is desirous to be received as assistant in some Institute in New-York or Brooklyn, where he could teach the Italian or Latin language, or some other branch. Salary is not so much an object as a good opportunity of obtaining introduction into some respectable place. Address ACHILLE, No. 2,681 Post-Office, New-York.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance from Third-avenue, conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies may be secured for good boys.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway trains students scientifically and practically for business. His new method of teaching double entry practically on plans of real business saves both time and money. Commutation for a full commercial course, $25. Book-keeping this day, $10.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 247 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

$10 ONLY FOR BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD will give a thorough course of Book-keeping and Writing for $10 only, if application be made immediately at his office, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts., from 3 to 9 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist, so celebrated for his method of cultivating and strengthening the voice, for imparting the style of the modern Italian school, gives lessons as usual at his pupils' residences, or at his own, No. 5 University-place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 318 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Now made and sold by the Patentees, B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 32 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of RAE & SCOFIELD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Philo Scofield. JOHN RAE, Jr. New-York, Jan. 25, 1856. PHILO SCOFIELD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the interest of John Rae, Jr., will continue the merchant tailoring and clothing business on his own account, at the old stand, No. 24 Bowery, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. PHILO SCOFIELD. New-York, Jan. 26, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts. JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO. New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of CURTIS & RAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. L. CURTIS. New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. E. C. RAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of CURTIS & ALEXANDER, in the business of manufacturing and selling Gas Fixtures, at No. 12 Canal-st. M. L. CURTIS. New-York, Jan. 1, 1856. H. R. ALEXANDER.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS.—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED FARMING AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

[illegible] The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and fencing. Wheat sown on new broken sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. [illegible]

[illegible] Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points from $2 [illegible] to $3 per ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, [illegible] should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads, that the cost of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. It will be seen, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. [illegible]

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago. CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The double 4-story brick house and lot of ground known as Nos. 194 and 196 7th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C, and commencing 60 feet 6 inches west of Avenue B. The lot is 27 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 96 feet 10 inches in depth; the building is a first-class tenement house, finished in good style, with marble mantels and Croton water in each story, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of [illegible] BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near Wooster. [illegible] Gas, water, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D. HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 247 West 21st-st., a new first-class 3-story basement and counter-cellar high-stoop house, built in the best manner, with all the improvements. Price $9,000. Apply on the premises from 1 to 12, or to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 130 West 42d-st. $4,500 can remain.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 436 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story brick house, No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av., before 10 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for dry goods, a three-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 309 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, No. [illegible] two years old, in a good neighborhood. Terms moderate. L. WETMORE, No. 14 Platt-st.

5,000 ACRES OF LAND—Situated in Matagorda County, Texas, 40 miles from Matagorda, on the Caney River, for sale or exchange. This land is well watered and timbered, and exceedingly fertile. For full particulars, apply at No. 16 Wall-st., to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner for all the States.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 75 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., built of brick in the best manner, three-story high, 15 rooms, gas in every room, good well of water in yard; fruit of the best description. Corner lot, size 150 feet by 120. Also, two good farms, six miles from Hudson, on a road leading from Hudson to Blue Stores. For further information or terms, address JOHN M. CROFTS, No. 33 Warren-st., Hudson, N. Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—On or before the 1st of May to rent for a term of years; a house situated not above 24th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $800. Address Box No. 484 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—By an unexceptionable tenant, a first-class, high stoop, 3-story house, with all the improvements, in a good location, from the 3d to the 6th-avs., not above 20th-st. Rent not to exceed $1,100. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,405 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND LOTS TO LET.—The superior 3-story house, No. 19 State-st., first one from Broadway, with the 3-story building in the rear, now used as a warehouse. The premises are in fine order and well arranged and located for a commission house or other commercial purposes. Immediate possession can be had.

Also, the substantial new 5-story store, No. 111 Greenwich-st., 27 by 100 feet, now nearly ready for occupancy. Also, the 2-story dwellings Nos. 112 and 118 Cedar-st. Also, the lots Nos. 692 and 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., 47 by 107 feet, with use of alley in the rear. This very valuable property can be had for a term of 10 or 15 years. Possession 1st of May. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 83 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story, basement brick house, No. 77 West 26th-st., with use of gas fixtures, oil-cloth, window-shades, &c., from now till 1st of May. Rent $150. Reference required. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. 343 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS STORE TO LEASE.—A first class store is about to be erected on the southeast corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Proposals for leasing the same will be received by R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 396 Broadway.

TO LEASE—In Vesey-st., the two elegant marble-front stores, Nos. 58 and 60 Vesey-st., suitable for dry goods or other business; connected by arches; may be used as one store of 50 feet front, by 97 feet deep. To be finished for occupation by the 1st of March. Will be leased separately or together. Also, a large manufacturing premises, 50 by 100 feet, on 45th-st., near 2d-av., with steam engine, &c., &c. Rent, $775. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—The second and third floors of the Banking building, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., divided off into offices, and suitable for either business or an academy, primary school or daguerreotypist; also, a beautiful office in the basement, on 14th-st., and a large fine attic, suitable for a society or lodge. Will be rented low to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 45 Broad-st.

TO LET.—The premises No. 17 Ann-st., near Broadway. The entire building, except one loft, will be let to a desirable tenant for three years. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—The five-story building, No. 604, adjoining the Prescott House. Also, four Lofts, 50 by 180 ft., in the marble building Nos. 637 and 639, near Bleecker-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—In the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot building. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET—Part of the lofts No. 88 Chambers-st. Apply to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

10,000 GALLONS CRUDE COAL OIL FOR SALE. Apply to A. H. EVERETT, Analytical and Manufacturing Chemist, No. 5 Canal-st.

NOTICE.—That I have again recovered my health so as to attend to business, and have taken the yard No. 287 Delancey-st., New-York, where I will keep a good supply of locust timber and treenails on hand, where I will receive orders and fulfill them at the shortest notice. JAMES BAILEY.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO. [illegible]

CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible] per cent. Bonds, [illegible]
CITY OF DETROIT [illegible]
CITY OF CINCINNATI [illegible]
CITY OF CHICAGO [illegible]
CITY OF MILWAUKEE [illegible]
CITY OF SACRAMENTO [illegible]
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible]

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible] CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS. [illegible] The Clinton Line Railroad [illegible] Western Valley [illegible] The attention of all parties [illegible] WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—OFFICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS [illegible] GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, [illegible] India, China and the Brazils. [illegible]

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co. [illegible]
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co. [illegible]
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. [illegible]
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. ... NEW-YORK. [illegible]

In Boston, by [illegible]
In Philadelphia, by [illegible]
In Baltimore, by [illegible]
In St. Louis, by ... Messrs. R. W. Clark [illegible]
In Chicago [illegible]
In Buffalo [illegible]
In Detroit [illegible]
In Milwaukee [illegible]
In Cincinnati [illegible]
In Charleston, by [illegible]
In New-Orleans, by [illegible]

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, [illegible] TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., [illegible] THE ANNUAL ELECTION [illegible] DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held [illegible] February 4, at the Office of the Company, [illegible] from 12 o'clock [illegible] Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order, F. C. ROGERS, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible] CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD [illegible] CRAWFORD COUNTY, [illegible] $20,000 LOUISIANA CITY [illegible] For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. [illegible]

$10,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on real estate in Jersey City [illegible] the second. This property [illegible] rapidly improving in value. Address MARKS, at office [illegible]

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD [illegible] E. C. CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $300,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS. Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. R. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary. Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York. OFFICES No. 77 CANAL-ST. AND [illegible] WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character. RICHARD WARNER, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, $300,000. Assets, [illegible] DR. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of New-York, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, has provision for an accruing Trust Fund [illegible] of $50,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency. OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Attorney & Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in bank and at Bankers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Alleghany County (C. & P.) Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
22 Alleghany County (A. V.) Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Delaware Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Pittsburg City Six per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Mortgage—Amount's value	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	[illegible]	[illegible]
Par Value of Assets	[illegible]	
Cash Value of Assets		[illegible]

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss. Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the affairs of the said corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD. Subscribed and affirmed before me, [illegible] November, 1855. CHARLES D. [illegible], Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, [illegible]

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of an Act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," [illegible] Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, as its Attorney, [illegible] W. Thompson, of New-York, [illegible] is authorized as Agent of the said Company [illegible] said Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written. JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller. H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company, [illegible] on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] By order, WM. H. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their office to No. 68 Wall-st. [illegible] W. F. UNDERHILL, [illegible]

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY BAR IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig iron [illegible] with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, [illegible] shapes for locomotives and other works, [illegible] in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best brands in the country for foundry or forge purposes. [illegible] for sale by the Agents of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and [illegible] strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDACK IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondack Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—[illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WARREN WARD, [illegible] MANUFACTURER, has removed [illegible] of Broadway, [illegible] WARREN WARD, No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART.—Will sell, on MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Fulton-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire stock in said store, consisting of fine old brandies, gin, Jamaica rum, blackberry brandy, fine old south side Madeira, sherry and port wines, in wood and glass; also [illegible] of choice and favorite brands; [illegible] champagne wines, store fixtures, counters, [illegible] This sale is worthy the attention of [illegible] and those purchasing for private [illegible]. Sale positive. MATHEW BOWE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the [illegible] house on the premises lately occupied by [illegible], in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FURS AT AUCTION.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, the balance of [illegible] to the New-York Fur Company at their [illegible] viz., large and very [illegible] marten, real Russia sable, Hudson Bay mink [illegible] and royal ermine capes, victorines and cuffs [illegible] of fitch, mountain marten, extra fine French [illegible] children's sets of all kinds, also about 25 very [illegible] all of which must be sold to close the [illegible] Sale without reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 579 Broadway, mortgage sale, hotel and bar-room furniture, sofas, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, marble-top tables, gas chandeliers, bedsteads, beds, bedding, bar counters and fixtures, engravings, rocking-chairs, kitchen range, kitchen furniture and [illegible]. A. B. FOUNTAIN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, [illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Stock and fixtures of an [illegible] store, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, No. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Also, piano-forte, mirrors, mattresses, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, &c.; China, iron safes, work [illegible] with the second-hand goods—valuable articles.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—CHARLES E. MILLER will [illegible] WEDNESDAY, [illegible] the furniture of a large boarding house (front and rear building,) consisting of the usual variety of parlor, kitchen and chamber furniture.

[illegible]

GROCERIES [illegible] THIS MORNING (Monday) [illegible] No. 31 Nassau-st. [illegible] the attention of the public, being an extra assortment and fresh.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD [illegible] it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from [illegible] superior for machinery. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. [illegible] Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—[illegible] Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit customers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] BARNARD, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] SHERIDAN.—[illegible] No. 36 Court, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, [illegible] furniture, stoves, shelving, lumber, books, etc.

A. H. BARNARD, Auctioneer.

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.—TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, No. 221 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds of [illegible] and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, cutlery, silver plated [illegible] Also the stock of the store [illegible]

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOMANS, Auctioneers, Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, when required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Offices, Nos. 10 and 12 [illegible], where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of [illegible] City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, [illegible] Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES [illegible] this day declared a dividend of forty per cent. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which [illegible] for the year ending the 31st day of December [illegible]

[illegible] a further dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable [illegible] in cash and scrip, on demand. [illegible] declared a dividend of six per cent. [illegible] on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after [illegible] of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not [illegible] until the amount, together with the capital, [illegible] one million of dollars.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William G. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gerdway B. Lamar,	George F. Ades,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	[illegible]
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	[illegible]
Denning Duer,	Robert S. [illegible]
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert S. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	[illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]—Of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY [illegible] [illegible] The transfer books will be closed until that day.

[illegible] BAILEY [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office [illegible] Jan. 12, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend has been declared of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on the preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable and deliverable on the 6th of February next.

By order of the Board of Managers,
S. BRADFORD, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to stockholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

J. B. VARNUM,
A. BOODY,
EWD. WHITEHOUSE, } Trustees.

[illegible] VERMONT RAILROAD.—[illegible] Coupons, No. 7, First Mortgage Bonds, [illegible] with interest thereon, will be paid at the [illegible] New-York, on and after the 1st day of [illegible] the amount of each coupon and interest [illegible] $33 76, thirty-eight 76-100 dollars, on [illegible] and one half that amount on bonds of $500 each.

J. KNAPP, Receiver.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—New-York, Jan. [illegible] 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 11th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th February next, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the office of the Treasurer.

Oswego, Jan. 8, 1856. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

DIVIDEND.—Jan. 2, 1856.—The President and Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 174 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.

EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, Jan. 25, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON R. R. CO., Office No. 18 William-st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 22, 1856.—The interest due 1st February, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 296 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 4 Broad st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Interest Coupons of these companies due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. SMITH, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier No. [illegible] foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.

Office, No. 13 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th Avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and [illegible] in addition, proposals for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons [illegible] by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. E. WILCOX, architect, No. 349 Broadway, room No. 15, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Holmes, N. S. Wing, Wm. Dowling, Jr., F. G. Hale, Samuel Fleet, Abijah Ingram, J. G. Pay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward.

SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.

S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] WATSON [illegible] in which he [illegible] of failures [illegible] Dr. WATSON [illegible] the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, [illegible] are respectfully invited to call.

[illegible] WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure [illegible]" Office No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of John Hunter, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1778. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreaded consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the taint and poisonous effects [illegible] This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the Great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by B. R. NEWMAN, M.D., No. 345 Hudson-st., and for sale by Druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 2 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 10, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONICAL BURR-STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 181 Duane-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF [illegible] SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA [illegible] CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad [illegible] Chicago, St. Louis, &c. [illegible] Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, [illegible] Findlay, Sandusky, [illegible]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 5 A. M.; Cleveland, 2:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:00 A. M.; Cleveland, 5 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 10 P. M.; Chicago, 8:00 A. M.; Cincinnati, 6:00 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 4 P. M.; Cleveland 2 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 7:00 A. M.; Cincinnati 5:00 P. M.; Chicago [illegible] in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at [illegible] P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 8:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 1:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence, as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division.—Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 18th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M., for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and $15.50 and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—to commence on THURSDAY, the 24th inst.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—FIFTY POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. CHAS. S. BOGGS, U. S. Navy. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, Captain J. F. WATKINS, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, Agent for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9th AND 24th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mails—500 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco:

First Cabin [illegible]
Second Cabin [illegible]
Steerage [illegible]

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, *(2,000 tons burden,) Captain* MINER, *will* leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of *land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.*

For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the [illegible] of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and that more successful competition with the best of foreign brands, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one lens. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. [illegible]
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AMERICA, Little, leave Boston	Wednesday	Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday	Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday	Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York	Wednesday	Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday	Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday	Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston	Wednesday	Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday	Mar. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this line are the following:

BELGIQUE, A. H. L. TACK, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, E. POTTERS, Commander.
LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT.
CONGRES.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,500 tons, A. H. L. TACK, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of passage in first cabin $90. No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. No berths secured until paid for. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below," with passenger's address, and sent on board the day before sailing. An experienced Surgeon on board. For freight or passage, in first Cabin, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to SABEL & CORTIS, No. 58 Fulton-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH....Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.....Saturday.
GLASGOW.....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin [illegible] $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin [illegible] 75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Major ROGERS, of the township of Alexandria, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, on the 18th instant, made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Jan. 22, 1856.

JOHN T. BIRD, Assignee.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JOHN S. WILLARD against H. W. HORTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the *above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed* in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1855.

LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office Jan. 2, 1856. [ja7-law6wM*] L. K. MILLER, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN A. UESDELL, CHARLES PIERSON, WILLIAM BARR and JAMES DUNCAN against PATRICK BRICE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with interest from the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action. D. McMAHON,

Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 335 Broadway, Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. City of New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of December, 1855. ja7-law10wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HELEN ROBINSON, by WILLIAM BAILEY, her next friend, against WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM M. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of January, 1856, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January, 1856. W. K. THORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja14-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1855.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor,
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix,
d17-law6mM* Of CHAS. M. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of STORRS & SEDGWICK, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1856.

MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, } Admin-
ja7-law6mM* JAMES R. JENKINS. } istrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 86 Fourth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 26, 1855.

n28-law6mM EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.

ja7-law6mM* ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

GEO. E. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of SIXTY-FOURTH STREET, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. HOWARD,
[illegible] ALLEN, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] ROBERT EMMETT, [illegible] BLOODGOOD [illegible] AUGUSTE BONNAFFE, non-resident [illegible] JOACHIM HEYDECKER [illegible]

[illegible]

CLARENCE D. SACKETT,
MATHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—THE MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION against ROBERT WARD and BRIDGET [illegible] CANAVELLO and ANNETTE his wife, [illegible] BENJAMIN J. BEAME and JOHN R. [illegible] Summons for relief.—To the defendants ROBERT WARD and BRIDGET, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June, 1855. ABRAHAM D. TAPPEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja28-law6wM*

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DIETZ, THOMAS F. DENIKE, TIMOTHY M. INGRAHAM, Sallie A. Middleton, Mary Middleton, Fannie Middleton, Levi P. Rose, Edwin Beers, and Richard Imlay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 13, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in person.

ja21-law6wM* No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, SALLIE A. MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, Levi P. Rose, Richard Imlay, Timothy M. Ingraham, Edwin Beers, and Thomas S. Dunkin, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 13, 1855.

ja21-law6wM* WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in Person, No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. BOPRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 17, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.

ja14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 440 5th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.

JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. HUMPHREY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. 124 South 2d-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of February next.—Dated Aug. 16, 1855.

MARGARET HUMPHREY, } Administrators.
JOHN J. HEBARD,

au20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirteenth-street, in said city, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.

JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Daring Burglary in Broadway—Arrest of Two of the Burglars.

A most daring attempt to rob the dry goods store of Charles C. Merchant & Co., No. 337 Broadway, was made at an early hour yesterday morning. The attempt, however, proved but partially successful, and two of the burglars were arrested.

The officers, while on their beat between 5 and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, observed a wagon, in which were three men, driving down Broadway. One of them followed the suspected vehicle, while the other [illegible] The wagon was driven [illegible] through Church-street and up [illegible] to Broadway, where it stopped. Two [illegible] from the wagon and went [illegible] from which they took a bag and [illegible] it into the wagon, when they were sprung upon by the officers, who, after a short struggle, secured them, and conveyed them to the Third Ward Station-house. The man in the wagon, seeing how things stood, put the whip to his horse, and, though pursued, succeeded in making his escape.

[illegible] on returning to the basement, which [illegible] an intelligence office, found a bag [illegible] goods, amounting in value to about [illegible]. A further search made it apparent that at [illegible] the basement had been entered by [illegible], and that the wooden partition by which [illegible] was cut through, thus affording an entrance to the store of Merchant & Co. [illegible] performing these operations, [illegible] with a wagon to carry off the [illegible] they had selected and packed. The [illegible] in the wagon were worth about $1,500. This is one of the most daring operations in the burglary line that has occurred in the City for some time.

The prisoners give their names as Henry Franklin and Thomas Wells. The former is about 36 and the latter 30 years of age. They both claim to be Americans, but they look like, and no doubt are, English burglars. They were committed for examination by Justice Osborne.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.

The mock-auctioneers appear to have been doing a bad business for some time past. Indeed, as to that matter, their business is always bad, but for some time it has been unusually quiet. On Saturday, however, a countryman, named Jas. Tough, made complaint that he had been swindled out of $15 by a Peter Funk, doing business in Chatham-street, opposite the Park. A warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of the place was issued, who on being brought up, gave his name as Augustus Morgan. He was held to bail for trial in the sum of $500. Peter Dawson, of No. 94 Cherry-street, became his bondsman.

Accident from Powder.

John Carter, a boy, living at No. 12 Pelham-street, was terribly burned about the face and neck by the explosion of a powder flask with which he was playing at the time, the result of carelessness. The doctor who was called to dress his burns thinks the boy will lose one of his eyes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.
Hon. J. R. Brady, Justice.
DECISIONS.

Christian H. Wetjen et al. vs. Stephen Brush.—Motion for a commission granted. Costs to abide event.

F. H. Bell vs. Owen McEnally.—Order directing defendant to be attached and held to bail in the sum of $400.

John Powers and wife vs. Thomas Fitzgerald.—Motion to vacate and set aside execution dismissed.

William V. Adams vs. The Balance Dry Dock.—Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of answer denied. Costs to abide event.

[Advertisement.]

Anthony J. Bleecker & Co. will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by order of the administratrix of the estate of the late Edward N. Jauncey, the following-described property: Twenty-sixth-street—The three-story first-class brown-stone-front dwelling, No. 96 East Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, built in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, complete in every part, and in perfect order. The central position, the superior character of the neighborhood, and nearness to several lines of City and out-town railroad and stage routes, render this a most desirable residence. Eight thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

Also, Seventh Ward Property—The land and stores known as Nos. 237 Cherry and 506 Water streets, extending through from street to street. The now rapidly improving business character of the Seventh Ward in the near completion of the widened thoroughfares across the City, marks this property as a most desirable investment for the business man or capitalist. Eight thousand dollars may remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

Also, [illegible] Flushing Property—Twenty-six acres, conveniently located on Flushing Bay, and well suited for extensive manufacturing purposes requiring an extensive water frontage and easy access to the City by rail or boat.

[Advertisement.]

Continued Rush.—Everybody wondering why such great sacrifice should be made when the goods are so perfect. T. W. James, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker-street, will open this morning 15 cases more, consisting of 11-4 Toilet at 18s., worth $4; fine Linen Hkfs. at 6s. a dozen, worth 16s.; pure Irish Linen at 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 3s., worth 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 5s.; real Scotch Table Damask, two yards wide, at 3s., 3s. 6d. 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.; English Long Cloths 6d., 8d. and 10d. a yard; extra fine Pillow-Case do. 10d. and 1s. a yard; also, 150 pieces of Printed English Cambrics at 1s., cost to import 19c. Likewise 200 dozen Towels, Napkins, Doylies. All those that wish to secure bargains should call early at T. W. James', corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Manager Purdy is again quite equal, if not in advance of his competitors. To-night, in addition to his great pantomime of "Asphodel," he announces the eminent Tragedian Mr. J. R. Scott, as *Wallace*, and a new drama entitled the "Muleteer of Toledo." Mr. Scott has just completed a most brilliant engagement in Philadelphia, and has been engaged by Mr. Purdy for a limited period. Notwithstanding the great combination of attractions, the manager does not vary the prices of admission.

[Advertisement.]

New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.—New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.—From and after this date, this Institute will be under the medical charge of D. D. T. [illegible], A.M., M.D., and assistants. Now that complete arrangements have been perfected for the convenience and comfort of our numerous patrons. Noah S. Day, Proprietor.

All business communications should be addressed to G. Van Deusen, Secretary, No. 6 Bond-st., N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

Case of Trinity Church.—We learn that a pamphlet is in the press, and will be published in a few days, with this title: *A Letter to the Rev. William Berrian, D.D., on the Resources, Present Position and Duties of Trinity Church, occasioned by his late Pamphlet, "Facts against Fancy."* By William Jay.

[Advertisement.]

The many favorable notices in the journals of this and other cities, of "Loutrel's Patent" Pen and Pencil are well merited. It is the most beautiful, compact and durable article we have seen. It is made in gold and silver by W. M. Williams, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. Foster, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and Hiram Dixon, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures of every variety, and in every style, combining elegance and beauty with durability and economy, manufactured and sold to the trade, or at retail, by Cornell & Alexander, No. 13 Canal-street. Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's [illegible], 171 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on [illegible] page.

[illegible] Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, No. 135 and 137 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Excitement in the Navy-Yard.

The *Post* says that there has been a great commotion among certain officials at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, caused by the disclosure that the Secretary of the Navy was investigating charges of alleged corruption among the "bosses." As far as we can learn, it appears that some of the heads of departments, in addition to receiving good fat salaries from our government have been in the habit of doing some business on their own account, in various ways. Among these skinning operations—which, if true, equal the practices of the shysters about the New-York Police Courts—it is said, was one of hiring mechanics for a less sum than they were "booked," and a portion of the surplus wages was given every pay-day to the head of the department, in order to retain the situation.

After the falling off of work at the Yard, the men were discharged, and many of them are now probably unable to procure work for the support of their families. Those who were compelled to pay for retaining their situations, it is said, got together and brought the practices by which they had suffered to the attention of Commodore Breese, and some others in authority.

The investigation which followed disclosed other kinds of peculations in several other departments, which had been carried on for years past, the particulars of which we suppress for the present. The new Commodore promptly called the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to these charges, and it is reported that two "bosses" have already been dismissed. There seems to be a general impression that the charges made against some half-dozen departments, which are still under investigation, will be fully proved, and the incumbents of those also discharged.

Fire in Temperanceville—A Corpse in the Burning House.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place at that portion of South Brooklyn, situated east of Gowanus in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, called Temperanceville. The fire was discovered in the third of a block of four frame two-story and basement houses, and soon not a vestige of any of them remained, save three chimneys, which stood erect amid the ruins like monster grave-stones.

The fire originated in the house occupied by Mr. Thomas, and quickly spread on both sides to those inhabited or owned by Mr. Tweedy, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Cochran, and spread, notwithstanding the steady persistence of the snow-storm, with the alacrity of an ignited bundle of shavings. The houses were owned by the occupants, who had barely time to save their furniture. Putnam Engine No. 21 was early on the ground, but entirely useless, from the want of water. It left in evident disgust.

The scene was one of remarkable suggestiveness—the place being sparsely inhabited, nothing but snow to be seen, and the lonely houses, the assembled group of anxious, hurrying people, with their neighbors offering words of consolation, carrying the effects to some place of safety and tendering the sufferers such accommodation as each could afford.

The anxiety of a part at least of the assemblage was greatly heightened from the fact that a corpse was in the house of Mr. Cochran. It was that of his daughter, Mrs. Wright, a young woman, who was on a visit to her father from the West, and the second of his daughters who has died in his domicile within a month. The corpse was conveyed from the burning house to Mr. Jones' in the neighborhood.

The fire alarm brought an immense concourse from Brooklyn crowding to the little village accompanied with seven engine and hose companies. Fortunately there was no wind at the time of the conflagration, a slight nor-wester was rising as the fire subsided. The buildings were insured.

Fires in Brooklyn.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a large building on east Baltic-street, near Smith, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Philip Donahoe, and was occupied by a number of families, who lost most of their furniture and clothing. Mr. Donahoe's loss is $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Nassau Insurance Company. The loss on furniture and clothing is about $1,000; no insurance. This fire originated in an upper room, where kindling wood had been placed upon a hot stove to dry, and the upper portion of the house was in flames before the alarm was given. A sick woman in the house lost everything she had, and was taken to the City Hospital by the Third District Police.

On Saturday evening a carpenter's shop on Oxford-street, near Fulton-avenue, was destroyed by fire, as also was a stable adjoining, owned by J. Prescott, undertaker. The first building was owned and occupied by Smith & Co., whose loss is $1,000—no insurance.

Death of Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D.

Died, in Greenport, L. I., Dec. 25, 1855, Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D., aged 78 years. He was born in the Town of Glastonbury, Conn., in 1777, publicly professed religion in 1808, received his diploma for the practice of medicine in 1801, and commenced preaching the gospel in 1816. He was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church in Ashford, in 1822, where he officiated nine years, and also pastor of the Baptist church in Westport seventeen years, including a period of four years which was spent in an engagement with the Colonization Society. During this period he made three voyages to Africa, where he rendered essential service to the Baptist Mission and to the Colony generally. His previous studies and course of life had qualified him, in an eminent degree, for the important service demanded as Agriculturist, Physician or Minister of the Gospel.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Child Saved—Noble Conduct.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday night as a little girl about eight years of age, daughter of Mr. Mullan who resides at No. 109 Grand-street, Jersey City, was leaving the Jersey City Ferry Boat she fell between the boat and bridge into the water. She was accompanied by a servant girl and undertook to step off before the boat had been fastened to the bridge. Lemuel Alfred a deck hand on board of the boat immediately leaped into the water to rescue her, in which he was successful. He, however, narrowly escaped losing his own life in the attempt. When taken from the water he was so benumbed with the cold, and his wet clothing was so heavy that he was rescued with great difficulty.

The officers of the British Steamer *Africa* witnessed the occurrence, being on board of the boat, and immediately subscribed $50 with which to present Mr. Alfred with a medal.

The Special Election.

The special election for an Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, in the place of Mr. Tyrrell, will take place February 5. A large proportion of the citizens of the Ward express a determination to reelect Mr. Tyrrell, believing that he was unjustly expelled from the Board. The opposition will meet this evening, at Captain Crawford's, at the corner of Grove and South Fifth streets, to nominate a candidate to be chosen for the vacancy.

The Hoboken Police.

A resolution has been adopted in the Hoboken Council discharging the police on the ground that the appropriation for that Department has been exhausted. There is, however, about $6,000 in the City Treasury. The appropriation is exhausted by charging to the Police account $660, which were expended in fitting up the Police station. It is contended, on the other hand, that this expenditure should be charged to the account of Public Grounds and Buildings. The Constables and Mayor's aids are now the only police on duty.

Hudson County Courts.

In the Hudson County Court, Judge Vredenburgh presiding, the case of Robert Harrison, indicted on a charge of assault and battery, was tried on Thursday and Friday. The defendant is a grocer and committed the assault upon John B. Davis, a Deputy Sheriff, while he was levying upon goods in the store which Harrison had occupied, and of which he was there in charge. Some peculiar circumstances were urged on the part of the defence. The Jury did not agree.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Edgar Washburn, of Albany, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Charles K. Lawrence.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. William Cooper Mead, Leroy W. Fairchild, Esq., of New-York, and Miss Sarah Anna Crosswell, of Norwalk, Conn.

In Buffalo, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. H. K. Green, William H. Hammer to Jane E. Lockwood, both of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, Sarah Prescott, youngest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Follen, aged 3 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 Sheriff-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And is that body cold in death,
The form I loved so well?
And has she drawn her latest breath,
And gone in Heaven to dwell?

Ah! yes; her soul is now in Heaven;
It reigns with angels there;
A glorious crown to her is given,
A spotless garb she'll wear.

Oh! must I bid my babe adieu?
Bid her a long farewell?
Her smiling face no more to view
While on this earth I dwell?

We'll meet, I hope, on that blest shore
Where, free from grief and pain,
Our souls shall mingle evermore,
Never to part again.

Farewell! farewell! a long farewell!
My tears are on the sod
Where rests thy dust,—thy soul shall dwell
Eternally with God.

In this City, on [illegible], [illegible] Seventh Ward, infant daughter of [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are invited [illegible]

In [illegible] City, [illegible] of Columbia, Ohio.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 13 [illegible], on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock A. M., of congestion of the brain, Charles M. Anderson, aged 29 years, 2 months and 17 days, a native of England.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at No. 83 Mott-st., Ann Barrow, aged 46 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At the Homestead, in Yonkers, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Mr. Samuel Lyon, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 93d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Depot, Yonkers, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Lucy [illegible], in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 Prospect-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Jan. 25, Merriman Earl, eldest son of Lucinda and Morris J. Earl, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 120 2d-place, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Jan. 25, of dropsy on the brain, Edward Tanjore, only child of George S. and Maggie L. Corwin, aged 1 year and 10 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 26.

$5,000 Ind. State 5s..b6	88	100 Erie Railroad.....s3	52¾
2,000 New-York 5s, '58	101	50 do.........b3	52¾
3,000 N. Y. 6½s, '60	104	250 do.........c	52¾
5,000 Ohio 6s, '75	110½	100 do.........s60	52¾
500 Virginia 6s	95½	50 do.........s30	52¾
10,000 do.........s3	95	300 do.........b60	52¾
5,000 Virginia L. Bs..s3	93½	100 do.........b60	52¾
6,000 Erie Bds. of '83	91	15 do.........	52¾
4,000 Nat. 1st m. G.L.s3	84½	450 do.........b3	52¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	81½	200 do.........s30	52¾
5,000 do.........	81½	50 do.........s3	52¾
10,000 do.........b60	81¾	50 do.........s60	52¾
10,000 do.........c	81½	200 do.........s3	52¾
1,500 New-York C. 7s	100¾	50 do.........b60	52¾
700 do.........	100½	250 Harlem Railroad..s3	17¾
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	85½	100 do.........	17¾
1,000 T.H. & Al.2d M.B	78	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.b60	90
56 Union Bank	119	90 do.........	89¾
14 Bank State N. York	106	700 Reading R. R.....s3	85¾
21 Shoe & Leather Bk.	106	200 do.........	86
40 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	120	100 do.........s3	85¾
450 Florence Joint	¾	100 do.........b10	85¾
250 Br'nswk City Land	6	300 Hud. Riv. R. R...b60	29½
100 do.........	5¾	100 Mich.S.&N.Ia.R.b30	87
100 Nic. Transit Co...c	22¾	100 do.........s	87½
100 do.........	22¾	300 do.........b60	87½
50 Penn. Coal Co....c	100½	100 do.........c	87
600 Cumb. Coal Co..b60	28¾	50 Panama Railroad	99¾
250 do.........s3	28¾	20 Little Miami R. R.	87
100 do.........b60	28¾	50 Clev.&Pitts.R.R.s4m	63
100 do.........s10	28¾	50 do.........b3	63¾
50 N. Y. Cen.R.R...s4m	91¾	100 do.........	63¾
50 do.........s3	92	100 do.........b60	63¾
300 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72¾	25 do.........	63
100 do.........s60	72¾	70 Gal.& Chi. R. R.opg	105
100 do.........b60	72¾	100 do.........	105¼
5 Ch. & R. I. R. R.	86½	150 do.........b30	105¼
200 do.........	86¾	10 do.........	105¾
100 do.........b60	86¾	25 do.........b60	106
150 Ill. C. R. R.......b30	95¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	78	100 Mich. S.& N.I.R.s4m	86¾
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	81¼	200 do.........b60	87½
5 U. S. Trust Co.	107¾	200 do.........s4m	86¾
200 Brunswick C. L. Co.	5¾	450 Reading R. R.....s3	85¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	28¾	50 do.........s10	85¾
50 Mich. Cen. R. R...s3	89¾	100 do.........	85¾
50 do.........	89¾	100 do.........b60	86
500 Florence Joint	¾	100 do.........b3	85¾
50 Erie Railroad...b10	52¾	90 Hud. Riv. Railroad.	29¾
150 do.........b3	52¾	100 Gal. & Ch. R. R..s7	105¾
150 do.........s3	52¾	140 do.........opg.	106
50 do.........b3	52¾	10 do.........	105¾
50 Panama Railroad	100	33 Cleve.C.& Cin. R. R.	96
100 do.........b60	100¾		

Monday, Jan. 28—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week show a very heavy Import of Dry Goods, but only a moderate total in General Foreign Merchandise. The entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,766,346, against $2,058,774 the same week in January, 1855, and against $5,482,717 the same week in January, 1854. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week were $1,018,342, against $1,179,935 the same week last January. From the Southern Cotton ports, the Foreign clearances amounted to the large total of 94,000 bales—equal to an exchange of about $3,750,000—against 80,000 bales same week last year. The Export of Specie for the week is only $12,000, against $97,806 the corresponding week last year. From the commencement of the current Treasury year on 1st July last to the 31st December, 1855, the monthly tables of Foreign Imports at the port of New-York show a total of....$89,518,000

Four weeks in January	17,020,701
Total to date	$106,538,701
Against same time in 1855	97,085,432
Increase from 1st July to date	$9,496,269

The total Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including $2,666,000 Foreign re-exported,) from the 1st July to 31st December, 1855, amounted to....$39,915,000

Four weeks in January	4,733,969
Total to date	$44,648,969
Against same time in 1855	35,550,140
Increase from 1st July to date	$9,098,829

The Specie Export from New-York from the commencement of the current Treasury year, on the 1st of July last, to the 31st December, 1855, amounted to....$10,542,000

Four weeks in January	104,834
Total to date	$10,646,834
Against same time in 1855	21,127,387
Decrease from 1st July to date	$10,519,447
Increase from port of Boston	2,804,290

There were no deliveries of California Gold during the week. The total deliveries since the commencement of the Treasury year, July 1, 1855, to 31st December, were....$22,082,591

In January	1,827,059
Total to date	$23,909,650
Against same time last year	27,525,902
Decrease from July 1 to date	$3,616,252

The following is a comparative statement of the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	1,883	$120,490	1,485	$65,857
Flour, bbls	15,286	154,976	30,967	275,291
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	2,383	11,536	675	2,360
Wheat, bushs	....	....	25,712	51,189
Corn, bushs	36,343	37,968	68,044	65,264
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	4,127	54,457	2,332	38,391
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	1,325	24,756	2,086	48,589
Total Produce		$404,172		$596,954
Miscellaneous		775,763		421,388
Total for the week		$1,179,935		$1,018,342

The fluctuations in the Stock Market through the week were not remarkable. The general tendency at the close on Saturday afternoon was to easier prices, and some very considerable private sales of Reading, say 3,000 shares, we understand, were made at the decline. Considering the unsettled character of the foreign news by both the arrivals of the week, the market manifested a good degree of steadiness, both in prices and the disposition of real holders. The following is a partial

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

	Saturday, Jan. 19.	Saturday, Jan. 26.
New-York Central	90	92
Erie Stock	52¾	52¼
Reading	87	85¾
Toledo	73¼	72¼
Galena	109½	106
Michigan Central	91	89¾
Southern Michigan	88¾	86¾
Panama	100	100
Illinois Central	81¾	81¾
Virginia	95¾	96
Missouri	84¾	84¾
Transit Company	22¾	22¾

The supply of Money among the Brokers, for temporary use, was pretty free through the week with an active request on Friday and Saturday. Discounts were 1@2 ₩ cent. lower than the previous week outside of Bank, and very select paper was taken at 8 ₩ cent., and fair to second-class names 9 to 11 ₩ cent. Foreign Bills were in good supply, and the demand up to Friday afternoon quite moderate. On Saturday the inquiry for the Boston steamer of the present week began to be felt, and rates on London and Paris were somewhat steadier, 108¾@108⅞ for Sterling, first-class names; 5.22½@5.21¼ for francs. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $2,150,925 against $1,[illegible] at the close of the [illegible] Gold held for all accounts [illegible] in this City was [illegible] against [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] $500,000 was received from the Philadelphia office, so that the Bank Statement of Specie to be made up this afternoon should not be affected more than half a million [illegible] of the week. The last shows stood $12,[illegible].

The [illegible] Annual Report of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, for the year 1855, has just been published. We condense the figures of the report to the following result:

Estimated cost of line complete	$6,000,000
Main and branch lines	238 miles
Actual expenditure main line	$3,576,777
Contract to complete main and branch	2,170,958
Contract for additional equipment	241,965
Total as above	$6,000,000

Issue.	Funded Debt and Stock.		Outstanding.
$74,000	10 ₩ cents.	1861	$74,000
596,000	8 ₩ cents.	1869	596,000
650,000	8 ₩ cents.	1862	650,000
500,000	7 ₩ cents.	1859	449,500
650,000	8 ₩ cents.	1877	600,000
$2,400,000	Total		$2,369,500
	18,264 shares, Dec. 31		$1,826,400
	6,690 shares, dividend		66,900

Of the Dividend scrip, $50,000 represents the Bonds of 1877 canceled by the first year's operation of the Sinking Fund, the contribution to which was made from the profits of the year. The means of the Company to complete their contracts on the division west of Madison and the Monroe branch, as well as for equipment, appear to be, including part of the proceeds of the foregoing securities on hand, $3,002,426. The additions to the Funded Debt, contemplated in this account, are:

Remaining 8 ₩ cents of 1877	$500,000
First mortgage Monroe branch	350,000
Total	$850,000

TRAFFIC OF 1854 AND 1855.

	1854.	1855.
Gross	$456,864	$691,244
Expenses	149,212	273,797
Income	$307,652	$417,448
July dividend, 1855, 5 per cent		$42,547
January, 1856, 12 per cent		114,760
Funded interest		156,675
Surplus		103,521
Total		$417,448

Including the surplus from last year, the total of unappropriated profits is $167,564, which, says the report, has been set apart and appropriated by the Directors, to the relaying the track as may be required, to meet contingencies and the payment of the construction Bonds payable in 1859.

The Coupons of the Clinton County Coal Company, (of Pennsylvania,) due on the 1st February, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-street. The railroad now being built by this Company, we are informed by the Treasurer, Mr. Carryl, is nearly completed, and will be opened early in the Spring. They have several thousand tons of coal mined, and will have a large amount ready for market when the road is opened. Their coal is bituminous, of the best quality, and a good gas coal.

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. On the list will be found 174 shares Seventh Ward Bank.

Trade Fallacies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is a specious and mischievous leading paper in the *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday, on the question of California Gold—how far we are enriched by its production and importation? The answer made by the writer is, that the same amount of productive industry applied to the material improvement of the Atlantic States, would have been of more real service in the past, and that for the future our safety lies in the *export* of this Gold.

This discovery, Mr. Editor, is very like the recent proposition of one of your sapient morning cotemporaries, that our prosperity and safety now depend on *continued war* in Europe. Both are new and startling doctrines, very; but are they based on sound economy? Such questions, I know, are of endless discussion, and one may well despair of making an impression either way, however successful or palpable the exposure of the financial fallacy. But let us see.

The possession of a certain amount of Gold or Silver is essential to the good of every country, says the *Journal* writer. The amount he would limit to the convenience of the Exchanges. He does not say *what* Exchanges, nor does he attempt to measure the sum needful. If he mean the Foreign Exchanges, it may be demanded what *sort* of prosperity is that, which with unbounded agricultural resources, the acknowledged command of the Cotton supply of the world and, mechanical and mining skill not inferior to Great Britain herself, but which we cannot employ at the same cheap rates of daily labor and live as freemen ought to live, throws this exchange against us? And if he mean the Domestic Exchanges or the inter-exchanges between the States or their commercial capitals, then his authority may be required for the assumption that the supply is already superabundant. He is at issue here with the Secretary of the Treasury, who would have the country substitute Gold for its paper circulation, which, being one hundred and eighty-six millions, would require over three and nearly four years' additional product from the mines, or some change of policy by which we could bring back a good part or the whole of the 200 millions already sent to Europe. We cannot afford to stop the mines and turn the miners into road builders and farmers, and at the same time continue the existing trade policy to make an annual demand upon the Gold already here of 40 or 50 millions a year. We cannot stop them, either, if we are to substitute 186 millions Gold for a corresponding sum in paper. We cannot stop them, either, if our Domestic Exchanges and the trade between and among our own States and People are to be progressive. Assuming that Mr. Guthrie is wrong about his *hard-money* proposition—which I think may be very safely assumed—and assuming, too, that our fine crops are hereafter to balance accounts with Europe—which would be a very violent assumption under the existing revenue system—will our thirty-one States, soon to grow to thirty-five, be able to get along, and their banks move with perfect security in their relations to each other, on the 241 millions Gold now in the country?

But the truth is, there is neither substance nor sense in the argument that we are threatened with a plethora of gold, unless we export it as fast as produced, and that national decay would follow from the increase of gold which the *Journal* affects to stand in dread of. Such fallacies are only put forth as a cover to the blind system of importing "*iron for our roads*, materials necessary for our commercial marine, &c.," which this writer proposes to substitute for part of the gold already here, —unnecessarily, he assumes—and for all that may hereafter be produced, if the miners in California will not follow his advice and give up such waste of productive industry!

I am fearful, Mr. Editor, that most of our railroad adventurers are of late making common cause not only against the proper use of our California product, but against the home industry of all the manufacturing States, and especially the Iron-producing States. They have found it so easy to barter their bonds for foreign rails abroad and hope to find it so profitable to have Congress refund all the duties they have paid upon them at home, that they and their organs are fast becoming the *back-bone* of the British trade policy. I have no objection to their preferences, but certainly desire to have their motives properly appreciated by the country. They expect, I suppose, to *log-roll it* this Winter with the *Free Wool* party, as well as the outside free traders generally, at Washington. Ought they to succeed?

There is nothing of which I feel more perfectly assured, than that our Railways would have been quite as well off and as far advanced, and the country infinitely better off, had American instead of Foreign Iron been universally resorted to six or eight years ago, on the discovery of California. Such would have been the case but for the change of revenue system in 1846 and the consequent breaking down of the American furnaces and rolling mills for a period of three or four years. But all this is of the past. The point now is to arrest, if possible, the tendency, not only to continue this damaging policy, but to render it still more free and mischievous. The sophistry about *too much Gold*, is only one of the means employed to carry out the settled purpose of introducing Rails [illegible], and at the same time to make reclamations for duties already paid. Possibly there are cases of [illegible] which [illegible] might be voted, but while the representatives of such cases join in the common foray upon the Iron and other manufacturing interests of the country, they ought not to expect to be made exceptions of. I suppose they do not.

ADIRONDACK.

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The reduction in the scale of receipts at New-Orleans has given rise to opinions that perhaps [illegible] the generally adopted figure of 3,500,000 [illegible] the probable extent of the crop, is too large, and many writers are engaged in demonstrating this by various prophecies and theories. In opposition to these accounts, I would merely remark, that the rains in December caused such heavy roads in the South that the cotton could not be hauled to the river landings, and what was already at the landings could not, in many cases, be laden on the steamboats, owing to the great rise in the rivers. The boats, moreover, were delayed in New-Orleans until they were nearly all at that end of the route. I think that we shall find, in the course of another week or two, that the receipts are not smaller from any exhaustion of supply, but simply from natural causes and the lack of means, for the moment, to transport it. The weather operated against the receipts in Savannah and Charleston in the same manner for three weeks past. By reference to the tables, it will be observed that the means of transport restored, the receipts are increased to very near the highest level of the season.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the first September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	1,233,000	1,448,000	1,112,000	1,900,000
Exports to Great Britain	587,000	526,000	233,000	692,000
Exports to France	211,000	121,000	169,000	110,000
Exp'ts to other For. Ports	150,000	70,000	78,000	104,000
Total Exports	948,000	716,000	519,000	906,000
Stock on hand	577,000	812,000	597,000	588,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	107,000	70,000	77,000	114,000
Exports to Great Britain	58,000	28,000	34,000	51,000
Exports to France	22,000	12,000	19,000	5,000
Exp'ts to other For. Ports	14,000	10,000	11,000	10,000
Total Exports	94,000	50,000	64,000	66,000

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

The principal topic of conversation in financial circles yesterday, was the condition of this road and the nature of the proposals said to have been made for its completion. It is now thoroughly understood, that its present condition, for the stockholder, is as bad as bad can be. This is sufficiently clear, from the fact, that for months past, the stock has been a mere foot-ball in the market, lighter than the lightest Fancy, and last week, was worth but two and a half cents on the dollar, with if possible, a downward tendency.

It is needless for us to attempt to trace all the causes, that have combined to produce this unfortunate result. * * * We come to the proposition in question.

To understand this, it is necessary that we first exhibit the present financial aspect of the Company's affairs.

The total amount of stock is....$6,362,065 81

This includes $1,000,000 issued to the city of Cincinnati, to secure the payment of its $600,000 loan of bonds.

Amount of 1st mortgage bonds	$2,350,000 00
Amount of 2d mortgage bonds	1,500,000 00
Floating debt	250,000 00
Due contractors	150,000 00
Total debt	$4,250,000 00
Add stock	6,362,065 81
Apparent cost	$10,612,065 81

It is hardly necessary to say, that all of this immense sum has not been expended upon the road or its appointments. The fact that the Company has paid eight per cent. annual interest upon its stock *in stock*—that some of its hypothecations have been made at rates recklessly low, and that it has submitted to enormous interests must explain most of the deficiency. The case rests as we have stated it, except that since the August reports, from which our figures are mostly taken, $322,000 additional interest has accrued.

Under all these circumstances, which, it must be owned, are sufficiently discouraging to the stockholders, an association of less than a dozen New-York capitalists, but representing private fortunes, amounting to over fifteen million dollars, have offered to complete the road, according to the original specifications, and supply it with rolling stock. Among the parties interested are Wm. H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, Henry Chauncey, Chas. Gould, David Leavitt, David Hoadley, Edward J. Woolsey and J. F. A. Sandford.

The terms proposed are about as follows:

1. The Company shall issue mortgage bonds sufficient to bring the whole amount up to ten million dollars.

2. Cincinnati shall pay the interest upon her bonds, and look to her stock and wharf property, as security for her claims.

3. Contractors and holders of the floating debt shall exchange it for scrip, which will in turn be exchanged for these mortgage bonds twelve months after the completion of the road.

4. The capitalists to pay all other interests and to throw no bonds on the market until the road shall have been in operation one year.

5. The whole line to be finished and in running order within eighteen months from the date of the contract.

The amount of cash necessary to be advanced by the Capitalists, is estimated to be about thus:

To complete the road	$1,500,000
Additional rolling stock	250,000
To pay interest now due	210,000
To pay interest next eighteen months	372,710
Contingencies and expenses	100,000
Total	$2,432,710

They propose to take up the Second Mortgage Bonds, of which they can control the principal amount, by an exchange for the new issue, paying more or less premium. The result of the speculation to the capitalists, as near as we can cipher, may stand about thus:

Second Mortgage Bonds		$1,500,000
Premium, say		300,000
Total		$1,800,000
First Mortgage Bonds		2,050,000
		$3,850,000
Total Bonds	$10,000,000	
Deduct	3,850,000	
Leaves	$6,150,000	
Probable value, say 70c		$4,305,000
Cost of completing road		2,432,710
Possible profit		$1,872,290

The estimates we have given are derived in part from the Company, and in part from the capitalists; and, of course, are but an approximation toward the actual figures that might appear in the future. We are satisfied, however, that they cannot be very far from correct. Hard as these propositions may appear to the city Treasury and the Stockholders, they are a vast improvement upon their present situation; and if no better proposals are offered nor can be obtained, these should be accepted.

If the city should nominally lose half a million, it would be poured into her coffers over and over again by the advantages of the completed road. Trade and travel go north of us and ignore our existence for the want of this great through line of communication with the West and South.

Jerome Company—Mr. P. T. Barnum.

From the New Haven Journal.

The Bridgeport *Standard*, which seems to be the organ of P. T. Barnum, tells us that gentleman is involved with the Jerome Manufacturing Company to the amount of $450,000, and intimates that he intends to shirk that responsibility if he can do so. We have no idea of the manner in which Mr. Barnum intends to escape from his obligations. The *Standard* is correct in stating that the assets of the Company are $60,000 less than the obligations. We understand that the debts are represented at $530,000, and the assets of all kinds at $470,000.

From the Winsted Conn. Herald.

We have it from what we suppose reliable authority, that the liabilities of Barnum for this Clock Company, (including endorsements, acceptances, &c.,) reach as high as $540,000. The debts of the Company reach $600,000, and its assets, at the most reasonable valuation, may not be worth over $400,000.

Coal Trade—New Roads.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The coal tonnage this year by the Reading Railroad, as compared with the last up to the corresponding time, shows a falling off of 48,295 tons. The amount brought down last week up to Thursday, was only 17,123 tons. The only movement in coal is in a retail way, and as the supply is lessening on Broad-street, there is some talk of an advance of price, but we hardly think this will be done.

There is a proposition before the Legislature, and likely to become a law, authorizing the construction of a railroad, commencing at a point near the junction of the Lebanon Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, in the city of Reading, and to run to any point on the Railroad of the Lehigh Valley Company, within the county of Lehigh or Northampton. The capital stock of the Company is to be $500,000, with the privilege, from time to time, by vote of the Stockholders, to increase the sum to an amount sufficient to complete the road. The bill calls for the commencement of the road within five years, and requires its completion within ten years.

Railroad to Fond du Lac.

From the Chicago Press.

Our readers may not be aware that within the next ten days we shall be in unbroken railroad connection with the thriving city of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. We saw a gentleman yesterday who had just returned from that city, and we learn that there is but a mile and a half of track to lay on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad to connect it with the Milwaukee and La Crosse road, thus extending our railroad system into the very heart of Wisconsin.

Fond du Lac is situated at the south end of Lake Winnebago; is surrounded by a fine country, and is destined to be one of the most thriving and important [illegible]

[illegible] Milwaukee will reap [illegible] advantage of [illegible]

Within a week or two we shall be in railroad connection with Fond du Lac on the north, and Galena on the southwest, events which in any other but a city of railroad centres, would attract and absorb the attention of the public. With the citizens of Chicago they have become so common that they scarcely receive a passing notice.

Boston Imports.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The following is a statement of the value of the Foreign Goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:

Dry Goods	[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Linseed	[illegible]
Gunnies	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]
Hides and Skins	[illegible]
Other articles	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Providence, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Cotton without change in prices, with a steady demand from Spinners. Wool active, with an advance of one to two cents. Sales of the week, 11,100 lbs. Printing Cloths—Sales of the week, [illegible] pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hermann, for Bremen—[illegible]

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—[illegible]

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 13 | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 00 | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, [illegible] Mitchill.

Ship R. Robinson, [illegible], Liverpool, [illegible]. Barks [illegible]; Brigs [illegible]; Schooners [illegible]; Propeller Parker Vein, [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible] line.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, 54 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy N. N. W. gales [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived—Sunday, Jan. 27.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) [illegible]

WIND—During the day, N. to N. E. [illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, Higgins, Bremen and Southampton; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; [illegible]

Below.

Schr. S. J. Waring, [illegible], Savannah, to McCready, Mott & Co.—detained by the ice.

Memoranda.

The Hell Gate pilots report about thirty sail of vessels, principally fore-and-afters, locked up in the ice in the vicinity of City Island and Throg's Point. The steamer Elm City, which left New-Haven yesterday, is said to be among them.

There are large quantities of ice in the East and North Rivers. The Hamilton-avenue ferry boats landed at the foot of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. A large number of persons passed from Brooklyn to Governor's Island on the ice. The other boats, generally, made regular trips.

The bark Echo, recently ashore at [illegible], was sold on the 24th inst., as per advertisement, together with her cabin furniture and cargo. Messrs. [illegible], of this City, were the purchasers. Her hull brought $150, and her furniture $150.

The steamer Elm City, from New-Haven, arrived at her pier at 4 P. M. on Saturday. She left New-Haven at 11 P. M. of Friday. The ice in the vicinity of Throg's Point detained her from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M. of Saturday. Left the Traveler and Champion at Riker's Island, for New-Haven. Thought they would not be able to get through the same day. The Catalina, from Bridgeport, also came in.

The steamers Traveler and Champion, for New-Haven, left their pier on Saturday morning, but it was not expected they would get through into the Sound. The steamers Bay State, Commonwealth and C. Vanderbilt are detained by the ice at their respective ports East. The Stonington harbor, which is more open and bordering on the Sound, is closed to the outside of Fisher's Island Sound. On Friday evening the Connecticut and Empire State, now in this port, received telegraphic dispatches to remain here until further advices. On Saturday morning similar dispatches were sent here to the Commanders of the Stonington line.

Disasters.

The schooner Rio, while lying at the end of pier No. 2, East River, broke from her moorings on Friday evening and carried away mainboom, jibboom, flying-jibboom, starboard rigging, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Secretary Jenkins, of the Light-house Board, has received information from the 12th light-house district, San Francisco, Cal., that the light at the light-house at South Farallone Island, (about 27 miles broad-off the coast at the entrance of San Francisco Bay,) was exhibited for the first time on the night of the 1st inst., and that it will be continued every night, from sunset to sunrise, until further notice. This light is a revolving white light, showing a prolonged flash every minute throughout the entire horizon.

The light-house tower stands on the highest part of the South Farallone, is built of brick, is 17 feet in height, and is surmounted by a lantern and lighting apparatus of the first order of Fresnel. The light is elevated about 360 feet above mean sea level, and should be visible in a favorable state of the atmosphere from a height of 15 feet above the water, at a distance of 30 statute or 26 nautical miles. At near distance, under favorable circumstances, the light will not wholly disappear between the intervals of the greatest brightness.

The latitude and longitude of the light, as given by the Coast survey, is as follows: Lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W. The magnetic bearing and distances in statute miles, taken approximately from the chart of the Coast Survey, is as follows: Point Reyes, N. [illegible] W., [illegible] miles; Point Bonita, N. [illegible] E., [illegible] miles; Point San Pedro, [illegible] miles.

Whalers.

At Maui, Nov. 18, Hillman, Cook, New-Bedford, with 1,[illegible] bbls. this season. Went into Ochotsk Sea [illegible], and previous to the 24th, struck and lost whales enough to have made 1,500 bbls. of oil, the whales running under the ice. On the 24th of May was frozen in by the ice, and remained until the 17th of June. After getting out of the ice had foggy weather, and got no oil until the [illegible] of August.

At Cape Vincent, Cape Verd Islands, Dec. [illegible], Benj. Franklin, of Beverly, Brown, put in for wood and refreshments, bound homeward.

Arr. at Honolulu, Dec. [illegible], [illegible], with 1,300 bbls. this season.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 5, off Cape Antonio, brig Daniel Webster, [illegible], from [illegible] for New-York.

Jan. [illegible], off Tortugas, ship Helen R. Cooper, [illegible]

Jan. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], bark [illegible], bound for [illegible], N. Y.